

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Stamped Edition, 6d.



No. 862.—VOL. xxx.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1857.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

THE TOLL-BAR NUISANCE.

WHETHER in town or country the toll-bar is a barbarous nuisance. Money must, of course, be had for the construction and repair of highways; but is it necessary to collect it on that old system of "stand and deliver," in which Claude Duval and Dick Turpin were such illustrious adepts? If we calculate the number of toll-bars, gates, and pikes throughout England and Wales, we shall find that there cannot be fewer than eight or ten thousand people whose sole occupation is to obstruct the traffic and annoy the traveller. At fifty pikes to each of the fifty-two counties, and three persons to each pike—a calculation which we believe to be greatly under the mark—we should have an array of 8000 persons living out of the produce of the tolls, doing nothing for the maintenance of the roads, and good for nothing but to collect the moneys, which, if levied as a highway rate on the parish, might be collected along with the assessed taxes or the poor-rates, without rendering necessary the employment of an extra individual. If an army of collectors were employed to visit people at their dining or supper tables, and to levy the tax or duty on wine and spirits at the very moment of their consumption, the system would be scarcely a whit more barbarous—though, possibly, in a slight degree more costly and vexatious—than the toll-bar system now in operation throughout these civilised islands. There is a cry to reform the toll-bar system. The cry should be to abolish it altogether. To reform it is impossible.

But, annoying as the obstruction is in the remote rural districts, it is infinitely worse within the populous boundaries of a town or a great city. So insufferable was the infliction felt to be, and so injurious to the interests of trade, that within the limits of towns and cities toll-gates were long ago abolished by our forefathers. Who could tolerate a toll-bar in his way from Westminster Hall to the Bank, or from Charing cross to St. James's Palace? We have but to fancy what uproar, what confusion, what annoyance, and what impediments would be created in our crowded thoroughfares by such a mode of raising money to repair the pavements, to understand at a glance all the multifarious objections that may be raised against the pike either as a national or as a local institution. Within the limits of the ancient city of London there are no toll-gates; and if, as it would have done under a proper system of government, the City Proper had grown into the Metropolis, and included Westminster, Lambeth, Finsbury, Marylebone, and the Tower Hamlets, which form the London *de facto*, though not the London *de jure* of our day, we may be quite certain that turnpikes and toll-gates would have been excluded from the great, as they are from the small, City, and from the modern, as well as from the ancient, Metropolis.

In another portion of our Paper will be found the Statement which has been put forth by a Committee of members of Parliament and others, who seek the abolition of all toll gates and bars within a radius of six miles from Charing-cross, particularly on those roads north of the Thames which are now out of debt. To that statement, and to the map which illustrates the extent of the nuisance which the Committee desire to remove, we refer those who take an interest in the subject, and who have suffered from the evil complained of. They will there find the case clearly stated, and will be enabled to supply themselves with arguments in favour of the abolition, not only within the radius laid down by the Committee, but throughout the much more extensive circuit of the British Islands.

Like all other fiscal errors, the operation of the toll-bar system is infinitely more oppressive than it was intended to be. Its object is merely to collect a revenue for a specified purpose; but, like the Corn-laws, or the Excise-duty on soap, and many other imposts now happily repealed, it has interfered with the comfort, the health, the morality, and the trade of the people, and done mischief in a thousand ways which were never contemplated by its originators and upholders. It will tend to simplify the subject if we take a few of the most prominent objections *seriatim*:

Firstly. The system is costly. Within a radius of four miles of Charing-cross, as stated by the Committee, there are eighty-seven gates and bars. The money that was expended in the erection of these gates and bars, that is expended in maintaining them, and that is paid in wages or salaries to the men and boys, amounting to more than two hundred, who are employed to look after the traffic, is sheer waste of resources. The collector of the assessed or any other parochial taxes might collect all the money, if the roads were made or kept in repair by a highway or road rate, and all the money thus collected would be expended, as it should be, on the maintenance of the roads.

Secondly. The system is vexatious. Everybody feels this to be the case. The nuisance is so obvious and so palpable that it does not need to be insisted upon.

Thirdly. Under the false pretence of making none pay for the roads but those who ride or drive upon them, the system increases the price of food and other necessities, not only to the dwellers within but to the dwellers without the toll-gates. The market gardener, driving his cart into town with his potatoes, his cabbages,

or his fruit, adds the amount of the toll—and something more—to the price of his commodities; and the poor family—far too poor to ride, but not too poor to consume vegetables—pays the penalty. In like manner the dweller beyond the gate pays an increased price for all articles of town manufacture, especially for those which are too bulky to be sent out by a pedestrian messenger.

Fourthly. Wherever a toll-gate is erected within the limits of this fast-growing metropolis, it depreciates existing property, and



HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



prevents the extension of building. Those who remember Tyburngate, close to the spot where the Marble Arch now stands, will recognise the extent of the evil. Respectable London may be said to have ended at the corner of the Edgware-road. Westward of that point—where now stand rows of palaces, and some of the finest squares, crescents, and streets in the world—were to be found either corn-fields or vegetable crops, or buildings of the most inferior description; mean public-houses and squalid tea-gardens, the resort only of those who could walk to them, and never frequented by any one rich enough to ride his own horse or sit in his own vehicle. But, when the bar was removed, Tyburnia—the noblest and most magnificent suburb of London—speedily arose beyond its boundary. Many other examples might be cited, but this will suffice for our purpose. And, while such was the operation of the system outside of the toll-bar, its operation inside was equally injurious, but in another mode. Those persons who carried on trades which compelled them to employ horses and carts for the conveyance of materials naturally desired to avoid the constant nuisance and infliction of the turnpike. Hence stables, cowhouses, slaughter-houses, melting-houses, knackers' yards, and other necessary abominations, instead of being removed with their filthy smells to a safe distance from the habitations of men, were established, where unfortunately they still remain, within the limits of the toll-bar. How much these tend to depreciate the property around them—how injuriously they affect the comfort and the health of the population—we need not more particularly point out. Almost everybody has felt and suffered from them; though few, perhaps, have considered that it was the ubiquitous "turnpike" that was the original cause of the mischief.

This list of grievances might be extended much further; and were it our present object to show the evils which turnpikes inflict upon the rural districts, and the vices and immoralities of which they are the nests, or the causes, we might exhaust our space long before we had exhausted the catalogue. When the metropolis shall have been freed from the infliction it will, perhaps, be time enough to take up the general question. The thoroughfares of London need many reforms. This immense city requires new arteries for its increasing traffic, new and larger main streets, and at least half a dozen new and toll-free bridges; but of no reform does it stand in more urgent need than the total abolition of Tolls. The matter is a practical one, and appeals to the common sense and the daily interests of a practical people. As such it will be considered. There may be difficulties in the way, but none that will very severely try the wisdom of Parliament. "Down with the Turnpikes! and Palmerston for ever!" would be a homely cry, but it would be effective. But, as the Premier is sufficiently popular already, we recommend the subject to Sir George Grey, as more strictly within his department. It is, in reality, a matter of police; and the only wonder is that it escaped the notice of Sir Robert Peel when he abolished the ancient "Charleys." London wants a Minister who in like manner shall abolish the "Pikemen." There is likely to be no greater practical difficulty in the one case than there was in the other.

VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE TO HER MAJESTY.

THE visit of his Imperial Highness to her Majesty at Osborne will be found detailed in the Supplement (p. 552) published with the present Number. Of his Imperial Highness a memoir appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 9, 1853. He will attain his thirtieth year in September next. Whilst Alexander II. is the son of a Grand Duke, Constantine is the son of an Emperor—for Nicholas was on the throne when he was born—hence arose the paradoxical supposition of his having more right to reign than his elder brother; but he soon convinced himself that his father was also born when Paul was only Grand Duke. Still, Constantine entertained hopes of superseding Alexander, and, when his father once reproached him for his want of respect towards his first-born brother, he replied that he himself was younger than his uncle Constantine, who, however, was not allowed to become a Czar. The Grand Duke Constantine placed himself at the head of the Russian party, leaving the Germans to his brother Alexander. But all rivalry between the two brothers ceased at the death-bed of their father, who made his sons promise to live in concord together.

If the mentor of Alexander II. was a poet of melancholy turn of mind, the tutor of Constantine was a practical man, Admiral Lutke, who circumnavigated the world.

Constantine was always the favourite of his father, who recognised in him some of his own energy: he is, indeed, the strong mind of his family. His examination was much talked of in St. Petersburg, for he astonished many by his cleverness; he spoke largely upon diplomacy; and the Emperor Nicholas said, "The best diplomacy is a good army."

The Grand Duke, who succeeded Prince Menschikoff in his post of Marine Minister, is very familiar with his fellow-officers, and is therefore very well liked by them. He is President of the Geographical Society in St. Petersburg, and has greatly contributed to some parts of the Russian empire being better known. He married, in 1848, the Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has a son (the Grand Duke Nicholas) and two daughters, the Grand Duchesses Olga and Vera. He is stated to know English better than any other Russian.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.—In consequence of the break-down of the Australian mail-steamer *Oncida* there will be no outward overland Australian mail dispatched on the 12th inst. The European and Australian Mail Company will dispatch a steamer this month to Australia via the Cape of Good Hope, which will convey the mail which should have gone by way of Egypt.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—Early this week three vessels left Liverpool for America with a total of 1185 passengers. The screw steamship *Aheroness*, Captain Powell, belonging to the North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, sailed on Monday for St. John's, Newfoundland, Halifax, and Portland. She had on board, in addition to a large cargo of merchandise, 435 passengers. The Royal Mail screw steamship *North American*, Captain Grange, belonging to the Montreal Ocean Steam Navigation Company, sailed on Wednesday for Quebec and Montreal, with about 300 passengers, the Canadian mails, and a full cargo. The Liverpool and Philadelphia Company's screw steamship *Kangaroo*, Captain J. M. Jeffrey, also sailed on Wednesday for New York, with 450 passengers and a full cargo.

A PRESENT FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—There is now at the United States' Marshal's Office, received by the *George Lane*, a chair intended for the President of the United States. It is made entirely from the horns of two buckdeer, shot in Humboldt Bay, Humboldt county, California, 220 miles above San Francisco. The deer from which the horns were cut were the size of middle-sized ponies. The box in which it is inclosed is itself a curiosity, the sides being one single piece of about five feet square each, from the enormous red-wood tree of California. It is in charge of the donor, who is a genuine hunter, and who shot the deer himself. He is about six feet high, his face is covered with hair, and he wears buckskin hunting coat, &c.

FIFTY WORKMEN KILLED IN A TUNNEL.—On Thursday week, in the excavation of the railway tunnel at Hauenstein, in Switzerland, the tunnel suddenly fell in, and almost the whole of the labourers who were at work were either crushed to death or stifled. About fifty are believed to have perished.

The cholera has again broken out at Demerara with great violence.

AFTER two years the yellow fever has reappeared in the West Indies with something like its former virulence.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed to the prefects a circular on the forthcoming elections, from which we give the following brief extracts:—

By the terms of the constitution and the decree of May 29, the Legislative Corps, nominated in 1852, has finished its mission. The country is now about to elect its deputies anew. The Emperor calls to the ballot-box nine millions of electors, and demands from all of them a free and loyal vote. . . . The electoral lists have been drawn up largely and liberally. Every one having the right has been able to get himself admitted upon them: 9,521,220 citizens have been registered in them. On the day of election the vote will be secret, and the ballot-boxes will be opened in the sight of all. The truthfulness and independence of the vote are therefore guaranteed. . . . Saving some exceptions commanded by special necessities, the Government has deemed it just and politic to present for re-election all the members of an Assembly which has so ably seconded the Emperor and served the country. In the face of these candidacies, openly acknowledged and resolutely sustained, the opponent candidacies may freely come forward. . . . The imperceptible minority of the hostile parties, if it dares to come forward, will be drowned in this immense popular manifestation, and it will be for the world a grand and eloquent spectacle to see nine millions of electors, in this country once so easily disturbed, coming peaceably at the voice of the Emperor, and bestowing upon their deputies for six more years the mission of faithfully seconding him in his constant efforts for the glory and prosperity of France.

The trial of the conspirators called the *Francs-Juges* was concluded in Paris, on Friday evening, the 29th ult., before the Court of Correctional Police. It was proved that they met by night to enrol members outside the walls of Paris; that they wore masks, and were otherwise disguised. Their object was the establishment of a democratic and social republic; and their pass-words were "Courage," "Vengeance," "Alibaud," "Pianeri," "Milano." Of the forty-five arrested six were acquitted. Ravet, Desmoulins, Aucaigne, François, and Joseph, proved to have been the chiefs of the secret society, were sentenced to periods of imprisonment varying from four years to eighteen months, and to pay fines varying from 500*fr.* to 200*fr.* The remainder were sentenced to imprisonment for periods varying from two years to six months, and to fines varying from 300*fr.* to 100*fr.*

The French Minister of Justice has issued a circular desiring all judges and magistrates not to make use of any other names, titles, or particulars than those appearing in the certificates of their birth. The circular, however, is a step in the only practical course to be taken for checking the assumption of false titles.

The Senatus Consultum passed at the last sitting of the Senate is thus worded:—

Article 1. Art. 35 of the Constitution is modified as follows:—"There shall be one Deputy in the Legislative Body for every 35,000 electors; nevertheless, there is given one Deputy more to each of the departments in which the number of the electors exceeds 17,500."

Art. 2. An Imperial decree will regulate the list of deputies to be elected in each department, in conformity with the present Senatus Consultum.

The French Minister of War has addressed a circular to the generals commanding divisions, prefects, sub-prefects, &c., ordering that the number of young men of the class of 1856 to be left at home by way of support to their families is to be increased from one to two out of every hundred, making 2000 on the contingent of the class.

The *Moniteur* publishes the reports of Generals Renault, MacMahon, and Yusuf, who commanded the three divisions which, under the orders of Marshal Randon, attacked on the 24th of May the positions of the Kabyles in the mountains of Ait-Akema and Afenson with complete success. Their loss was one officer killed (Major Boyer, of the 54th Regiment of the Line), and three officers wounded, sixty-four privates killed and 414 wounded. A subsequent despatch, received by telegraph from Marshal Randon, dated from the camp of El-Hadj-Ali, the 26th of May, announces that the Beni-Raten were beginning to come to terms.

THE KING OF BAVARIA IN PARIS.—The King of Bavaria will prolong his stay in Paris, it is said, to the 12th inst. On Sunday, after hearing mass at the Tuileries, the King visited the Palace of Versailles. Two hours and a half were devoted to the historic galleries on the ground floor. At five o'clock the King dined at the Palace of St. Cloud, and returned in the evening to Paris. On Monday morning the King of Bavaria, accompanied by Count Tascher de la Pagerie, went over the gallery of modern pictures, the palace, and the gardens of the Luxembourg. In the afternoon his Majesty went to Malmaison, where he visited her Majesty Queen Christina. In the evening the King dined with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The review of cavalry, on Tuesday, in his Majesty's honour, came off on the new racecourse in the Bois de Boulogne. The cavalry consisted of two regiments of carabiniers, two of cuirassiers, two of hussars—also of the dragons of the Empress, the lancers of the Guard, and six batteries of horse artillery. The movements having concluded, the Emperor, the Empress, the King, and their staff placed themselves near the stands of the racecourse, and the whole body of cavalry filed off before them in the usual way. On Friday his Majesty attended a grand ball at the Palace of St. Cloud.

BELGIUM.

Great excitement has lately prevailed in Brussels and other parts of Belgium, having its origin in the debate in the Chambers on the bill authorising the tenure of real property by religious and charitable institutions. Ministers carried the principle of the bill on Wednesday week by a majority of 60 to 41; but the Opposition minority continued the discussion with much bitter invective, which was brought to a crisis when the most conspicuous of its members, M. Frère Orban, on Wednesday, characterised the guarantee offered by Government for the production of the accounts of monastic institutions before the local Burgomaster as an insulting farce. This was received with applause by the strangers in the gallery, who commenced yelling and stamping. The President gave orders to the huissiers to clear the gallery, and the public slowly withdrew. After a few minutes had elapsed, and before the excitement created among the members of the Chamber by this incident had subsided, a great number of men with their hats on forced their way into the galleries, and it was necessary to have recourse to the troops on guard to clear the Chamber, and orders were given to strengthen the military posts outside. Half an hour after this second disturbance the President resumed his seat, and the discussion recommenced. Meanwhile the public, after having been expelled from the House, assembled in noisy and agitated groups in the space which separates the Park from the Chamber. Above a thousand persons belonging to respectable classes of society congregated round the steps of the Chamber, and awaited the close of the sitting. No sooner had the proceedings terminated, and some members of the Right departed, than a storm of hisses and yells arose from the crowd. The members of the Left were received by the crowd with enthusiastic cheers. M. Rogier, on appearing on the steps, was the object of a particular ovation; but he retreated before the welcome which awaited him, and left the Chamber by a private gate. The crowd, after waiting in vain for M. Frère, proceeded to his residence, where it sang the "Brabançonne" under his windows, and indulged in innumerable "vivats." The crowd next proceeded to the residence of M. Verhaegen, and favoured him with a similar manifestation; it then dispersed in the utmost order. During the above scenes the troops were ordered to remain in barracks, ready to act should circumstances unfortunately demand their interference.

The manifestations were renewed on Thursday and Friday on a larger scale. Detachments of twelve to sixteen of mounted gendarmes continually patrolled the streets, which did not, however, prevent from time to time large numbers assembling and passing through the streets and singing the "Marseillaise Hymn" and others of an exciting kind. The hotel of the Minister of Justice was attacked furiously; many of the windows were broken, as were those of the Jesuit College and the Capuchin Monastery, &c.

On Saturday the excitement somewhat subsided on the King issuing a decree proroguing the sittings of the Chamber for an indefinite period. After reading the decree the President proposed three cheers for the King. The Opposition members of the Left rose and cheered, while the members of the Right did not respond to the appeal.

The excitement extended to Antwerp, Mons, Liège, and Ghent. At Antwerp all the windows of the Jesuit College have been smashed. The streets had to be cleared by the troops, but it does not appear that any collision had taken place. The people retire before the troops and then reassemble.

Tranquillity appears to be restored, but a portion of the Civic Guard is still under arms at Brussels, and troops are ready for any emergency. Some seventy individuals had been arrested, but the greater part of them had been set at liberty. At Liège, where the windows of the Bishop's palace were smashed by a volley of stones, the excitement is also subsiding. The reports from Mons, Ghent,

Antwerp, and other towns in the provinces are also of a tranquillising nature.

SPAIN.

Nothing of interest has taken place in the Chambers since our last publication: the bickerings of the members still continue. The following is the reply which the Queen gave to the deputation of the Senate charged to present to her Majesty the Address of that body:—

Senators.—I have heard with the greatest interest the noble sentiments of the Senate. My sole desire is to see the nation united, prosperous, and happy. The wishes of the Senate are mine and those of my Government. I hope that, being all united, and having confidence in the assistance of Divine Providence, we shall advance towards the noble object which we all desire to attain.

Some rioting took place at Granada on the 24th ult. About 200 "lads," after assembling on the heights which command the Alhambra, where they amused themselves by pelting each other with stones, formed themselves into a sort of cortège, and, descending the Faubourg San Cecelio, proceeded to parade the streets of the city, shouting "Cheap bread!" In the lower quarters the women turned out of the houses, and exhorted their husbands and brothers to rise in insurrection, and die fighting sooner than perish of hunger. The people, not having obeyed a summons to disperse, were fired at by the troops, and four of them were wounded. On the 25th all was tranquil, but several persons were arrested, and others were expelled from the town.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The cessation of the state of siege in the Romagna, Ancona, and part of the province of Pesaro, being the only territories where it was still in force, has been officially announced. All the prisoners under trial by court-martial are to be delivered up to the civil authorities. Nevertheless, all cases of resistance to the armed force and of offences against the Austrian military are still to be under the cognizance of the Austrian courts martial.

The raising of the state of siege at Ancona has, it is stated, produced everywhere an excellent effect. The Holy Father continued his journey amid the enthusiasm and respectful salutations of the inhabitants. It is said that he had been induced to change his itinerary, and that he proceeded from Fermo to Ascoli. He was to arrive at Rimini on the 30th of May, so as to celebrate the festival of Pentecost in that town. His Holiness is to make his solemn entrance into Bologna on the 7th of June. All his Ministers and a great number of Cardinals are to meet him there.

HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a supplement to his decree of the 12th July, 1856, by which property that had been confiscated as a consequence of the sentence of a military court was returned to several persons who were concerned in the rebellion in the kingdom of Hungary and in the Grand Principality of Transylvania in 1848 and 1849. He now ordains that the confiscated property in the hands of the State—in the same condition as it was when taken possession of—and all such produce and revenue of the same as had not then been received, with indemnification to the landed proprietors for the loss of their villenage and socage, shall be delivered to the following persons:—1. All those non-military individuals who were guilty of high treason during the above-mentioned rebellion, or of other offences, not mentioned in the autograph letter of May 8, 1857, and who, for the last-mentioned offences, are still in prison, and all those military men who are now in confinement. 2. All those persons who are no longer imprisoned, but whose property is still under confiscation. The Emperor says—"In regard to those persons who, having been condemned by court-martial, are still fugitives, my legations and consulates have received instructions to accept their petitions for permission to return, for remission of punishment, and for the restoration of their confiscated property. I, however, reserve to myself the right of determining in how far the conditions of this my act of grace can be applied to those petitions."

The progress of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress through Hungary (as elsewhere recorded) was put a stop to by news of the serious illness of their eldest child, the Archduchess Sophia, who expired at Buda on Friday, the 29th ult., just after her afflicted parents had reached her bedside.

RUSSIA.

The official *Gazette* of Warsaw publishes an Imperial ukase, signed by the Emperor Alexander, and dated St. Petersburg, 17th (29th) April, 1857.

After referring to the Imperial ukase of the 27th May, 1856, which granted an amnesty to those Polish emigrants who had acknowledged their errors and applied for leave to return to Poland, the present ukase restores to all political emigrants the rights of their class of which they had been deprived, provided they had taken advantage of the ukase of 1856, and had returned to Poland before the present Emperor's coronation.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Ionian Islands was opened on the 20th ult. by the Lord High Commissioner, with a speech in which he announced that, the good harvest of last season having augmented the public revenue, the Government have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in the public debt; and, since the 1st February, 1856, the obligations contracted by the Ionian Government in London and with the Ionian Bank, at 6 per cent interest, have been reduced by the sum of £47,200. The actual capital owed at the present moment is £11,163 9*s.* less than in the year 1851, and £23,582 3*s.* 9*d.* less than in the year 1855.

TURKEY.

Nothing has as yet been decided with regard to the affairs of Moldavia. The old Prince Vologides has succeeded in finding protectors for his son in the Ministry; and the dismissal of the Caimacan, which was at one time considered as certain, has become problematical. The Turkish Cabinet is said to be divided on the question of the Principality, and rumours of an approaching modification acquire every day more consistency.

The fête of Kadi Guidjei was celebrated on the 19th, with very little pomp, all the preparations having been put an end to by order of the Sultan, in consequence of the illness of one of the Sultanas.

A fire broke out on the 18th, in the faubourg of Phanar, at Constantinople, by which a large part of that quarter was destroyed.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Pera on the 21st, lasting only a few seconds, and doing no injury.

PERSIA.

The ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged on the 2nd of May, at Bagdad. Great ceremony and mutual congratulations passed between the Hon. Mr. Murray and Jehanguir Khan, the Persian Plenipotentiary. High dignitaries of the Persian Court were sent to the frontier for the purpose of giving a formal reception to Mr. Murray, the English Envoy.

General Outram has evacuated Mohammerah, and taken his troops back to Bushire. The British were beginning to experience rather severe losses by disease.

INDIA.

The mutinous spirit in the army appears to have received a check. The fate of the 19th Native Infantry has frightened men who, whatever else they may wish, do not wish to cease to be soldiers. The 34th, though still sullen, are completely cowed, and the wavering regiments have made up their minds to side with the strongest.

Gholab Singh, the Maharajah of Cashmere, is believed to be on his death-bed. His nephew, Jowahir Singh, has left Lahore to look after his own interests. His successor is his son, Runheer Singh, but it is not certain if he will succeed.

Fruzi Alee, the Dacoit chief who murdered Mr. Boileau, the Deputy Commissioner of Secroa, Oude, has been put to death by a band of irregulars, who pursued the chief with his band into the Nopaul Jungle and cut them to pieces.

CHINA.

The news from Hong-Kong is unimportant. The Chinese war-junks and boats have disappeared from the neighbourhood of our vessels. The destruction of a few Mandarin boats and lorches constitutes the whole record of active service since the last mail. The report of the loss of the *Raleigh* is incorrect. She struck on a rock, on April 14, about twenty miles from Hong-Kong, and sprang a leak. She was beached near Macao. No casualty to any one resulted from the accident. Sir John Bowring has been in communication with the French and American Ministers. The former has received orders to co-operate with the English, but none has reached the American. Mr. Charles Markwick, the Government auctioneer, has been strangled by one of his servants, whilst lying ill in bed, for the sake of some little property in the house.

UNITED STATES.

According to the latest intelligence Lord Napier was still proceeding in his endeavour to reopen negotiations on the Central American

question. The obstacle appears to be the refusal of the Republic of Honduras to ratify the two conventions relative to the Bay Islands and to Mosquito. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* says:—

Whenever the ratification of the Treaty between Great Britain and Honduras shall be received, all the obstacles to the completion of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, including all the amendments of the Senate, will have been removed, and Lord Napier will be enabled, in the name of his Government, to reopen negotiations.

The treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Honduras, together with the additional article guaranteeing the neutrality of the inter-oceanic railroad through the Republic of Honduras from Porto Cabello on the Atlantic to the Bay of Fonseca on the Pacific, had been ratified by the Honduras Government; but the two conventions relative to the Bay Islands and to Mosquito, which were signed at the same time, by Señor Don Victor Herran on the part of Honduras, and by Lord Clarendon on the part of Great Britain, in London last autumn, have not been ratified.

The rumour of Brigham Young having had to flee from Utah is incorrect. He still remains at the Mormon settlement, at Salmon River. For some unknown cause the Mormons at Bernardino and the surrounding settlements had been summoned to Salt Lake City. It is reported that Major M. Culloch has declined the Presidency of Utah, and that recent information has caused a change in the policy hitherto contemplated, the condition of Utah now being such as to require vigorous measures. Troops in large numbers are to be sent thither, probably under command of General Harney.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided a slave case in direct opposition to the decision of the United States' Supreme Court, in the Dred-Scott case.

The steam-ship *Minnesota*, with the Minister to China on board, is to sail for China on the 12th inst.

The district attorney of Kansas has abandoned the charge of treason against Governor Robinson and others.

A fearful riot occurred at Louisville on the 14th ult. The four negroes accused of murdering the Joyce family some months since were acquitted. One of them turned States' evidence, but his testimony was not legal or corroborated. There was considerable excitement about the court-house during the trial. About dark a mob broke into the court-house and got a cannon, which they placed in front of the gaol. Several shots were fired by the mob and from the gaol. The gaoler, fearing the escape of the prisoners, formally surrendered two of them, who were hung by the mob; the third cut his throat with a razor; but the negro who turned States' evidence was unmolested. The remaining negro implicated in the Joyce murder was hung by the mob next night, making three hanged and one suicide.

MEXICO.

It is stated that Crabbe's California filibustering party had been attacked at Corborea by the Mexican troops, and forced to surrender at discretion. According to one account, the Commander and sixty of the party had been shot. The Archbishop of Mexico has made full submission to the Government.

PERU.

At midnight, on the 20th ult., the steamers *Apurimac* and *Huara* entered the port of Callao, having on board 800 of Vivanco's men and 200 officers. On the 22nd Vivanco landed his forces near the suburbs of Las Chacritas and Piscadores, at half-past five in the morning, consisting of about 300 men, who immediately marched towards the arsenal and mole. They were met by the Government forces, and a brisk fire commenced on both sides, which resulted in Vivanco's troops being compelled to retire, which they did, contesting the ground foot by foot, until they reached the hotel of Arancibia, at the corner of the Plaza de la Iglesia, and from which they kept up a heavy fire on the Government troops. Another party of Vivanco's forces, who retreated by the Calle de la Mission towards the Plaza del Mercado, were defeated by the Government force and compelled to surrender. They were conveyed to the Castle. General Plaza, of the Government army, was shot; and General Lopera and Colonel Rodriguez fell on the Revolutionary side.

The forces from the *Ucayali* were disembarked, and held the guns on the mole against the Revolutionists. Generals Vigil and Machuca were taken prisoners in the Union Hotel. Both of them were wounded. Vivanco himself did not disembark.

The combat lasted from five to eight in the morning, and during that time the steamers *Apurimac* and *Huara* kept moving about the bay; after which they retired, but still kept up their steam.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

At Oxford the prize for a sacred poem—subject, "The Death of Jacob"—was on Monday awarded to Charles Henry Pearson, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, formerly of Exeter.

MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.—An important statute was brought before congregation on Friday (yesterday) at Oxford University, connected with middle-class education. It is proposed that examiners shall be appointed by the University to conduct an examination of persons not belonging to the University. The examinations are to be held once a year, either at Oxford or elsewhere, as may seem desirable, and are to be of two kinds—one for persons under fifteen years of age, and one for those above fifteen and under eighteen. Testamurs are to be given in each case, and on the senior class of students, when successful, the title of Associate in Arts is to be conferred. The proposal arises out of the movement with which the names of the Rev. F. Temple, the Rev. H. W. Bellairs, Dr. Hook, Mr. T. D. Acland, and others are specially connected. This important subject has also been taken up by the Cambridge University: the Council of the Senate has reported warmly in its favour.

TESTIMONIALS.—On Saturday, May 30, a new black silk gown, the result of a contribution by a select portion of the ladies of his congregation, was presented by a deputation from them to the Rev. T. J. Judkin, M.A., of Somers Chapel, Somers-town, as a testimonial of their admiring estimate of his long, able, persevering, and beneficial exertions, both in the pulpit and out of it, in the exercise of his sacred functions.—A Bible, together with a handsome gold watch and chain, has been presented by the churchwardens and parishioners of Leigh and Bransford (Worcestershire) to their late curate, the Rev. Edward Bradley, who has been presented to the incumbency of Bobington, Staffordshire.—The Rev. E. P. Hannam, after thirty years' labours in the parish of St. Pancras, having intimated his intention of retiring to a less laborious sphere of duty, on Saturday last was presented by the parishioners with an address expressive of their sincere regret at his relinquishing the cure of St. Stephen's district, accompanied by a very elegant silver font, inclosed in an oak chest, a gold watch, and a purse containing £150. At the same time an address was read, accompanied by a Bible and Prayer Book, from the curates formerly ministering under him.

SPECIAL SERVICES AT EXETER HALL.—The second of the Special Sunday Evening Services for the Working Classes was held in Exeter Hall on Sunday evening. A very great crowd of people (over 3000) assembled in the hall; and it was remarked that more of the working classes were present than on the last occasion, and that the men considerably preponderated over the other sex. At half-past six the Rev. William Cadman, M.A., Rector of St. George's, Southwark, appeared on the platform, accompanied by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. H. Pownall, and various other gentlemen. A hymn opened the service, and was followed by the reading of Romans, chap. iii. The Litany was next read; and, after another hymn had been sung, Mr. Cadman delivered a very impressive extempore sermon.

The confirmation of the election of Dr. Pelham to the see of Norwich took place at Bow Church on Thursday.

OXFORD DIOCESAN SPIRITUAL-AID SOCIETY.—A meeting, convened by the Bishop of Oxford, was held on Tuesday at the Sheldonian Theatre, for the purpose of instituting a society for affording the aid of curates to the most necessitous parochial clergy of the diocese whose limited means or the extent of their charge require such assistance. There were present the Marquis of Blandford, Mr. Gladstone, M.P., Sir W. Heathcote, M.P., Mr. Henley, M.P., Colonel North, M.P., Mr. Langston, M.P., Mr. Barnard, M.P., Mr. G. Harcourt, M.P., the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Archdeacon Bickersteth, Archdeacon Randall, the Rev. Dr. Jeff, the Rev. Dr. Cotton, and a considerable number of the gentry and clergy of the three counties included in the diocese. The right rev. prelate stated, and eloquently advocated, the object of the meeting. The claims of the necessitous clergy were also earnestly enforced by Mr. Gladstone. Resolutions in accordance with the proposed object were unanimously carried.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Minor Canonry* The Rev. J. Miller to Chichester Cathedral. *Rectorcy* Rev. G. R. J. Tryon to Brighton, with Bythorne and Old Weston, Rumbolton, Huntingdonshire; *Vicarages* Rev. J. Morton, M.A., to Cleve Prior, near Evesham; Rev. J. Ormond to Little Hampden, Buckinghamshire. *Incumbencies* Rev. W. H. Spencer to Dancesbury, near Runcorn; Rev. J. A. Leakey to Topham, Devonshire. *Curacies* The Rev. E. Geare to Woodstock, Oxon; Rev. E. B. Frith to Stoke Canon, near Exeter; Rev. T. B. Bartlett to Swyre, near Bridport; Rev. P. H. Moore to St. George's, Easton-on-Gordans, near Bristol. *Chaplaincies* The Rev. J. P. Arnold to Warneford Asylum, Leamington; Rev. J. C. Cox, to be Lord Cowley's Domestic Chaplain.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle were closed to the public on Monday last, and will remain closed until further orders.

Chiswick opens its gates on Wednesday and Thursday next week to the public. The gardens are in full beauty.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Suiter, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, has been elected Bishop of Aberdeen, in room of the late Bishop Skinner. The new Bishop belongs to the Evangelical party.

The Emperor and Empress, with the Prince Imperial, have left Paris, to take up their residence at St. Cloud for the summer.

The band of the 1st Life Guards commenced playing in the Regent's-park on Monday, and will play each succeeding Monday, from four to six, weather permitting, until further notice.

It is stated that Lord Barrington has resigned the chairmanship of the Great Western Railway Company, and that it has been offered to the Hon. F. Ponsonby, brother to Lord Bessborough.

A splendid banquet was given by the 1st Life Guards, at the London Tavern, on Saturday last. Covers were laid for seventy. The chair was taken by the Marquis Conyngham.

A subscription has been commenced in Norfolk to make good the loss sustained by Sir James Brooke of his library in consequence of the recent outbreak in Borneo.

Ferouk Khan has returned to Paris from his visit to different manufacturing towns in the north of France.

The present Exhibition of Designs for the new Palace of Administration, in Westminster Hall, closes on Saturday (to-day), and the successful plans will be exhibited in July.

On the night of the 26th May there was a tremendous hurricane at Vienna, and the thermometer, which had been at 74.75 in the evening, was at 50 in the morning.

The King of Saxony and his daughter, the Duchess of Genoa, arrived in Turin on Thursday week.

There are now in the metropolis 702 legal firms whose offices are closed at two p.m. on Saturdays.

Marshal de Castellane has been sent by the French Emperor from Lyons to Geneva, to compliment the Dowager Empress of Russia.

Mr. H. Scudamore Stanhope, who was private secretary to Mr. Horsman, is appointed to the same office by the present Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Henry Arthur Herbert.

In Cornwall a practice prevails in many places of paying a tithe on pilchards. It is enforced on the ground of immemorial custom.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland held its summer half-yearly meeting in Omagh on the 26th and 27th ult.—the Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen, Grand Master, presiding.

A firm for a railway from Kustendjeh to the Danube has been granted to a company. Kustendjeh is 100 miles nearer to the Bosphorus than the Sulina mouth, and 200 miles nearer than Odessa; and this portion of the Black Sea is by far the most dangerous and the most dreaded by shipowners and ship-insurers.

The screw-steamer *Tynemouth*, which is to leave Dartmouth to-day (Saturday), takes out upwards of £50,000 in specie to the Cape, on Government account.

In the *Répertoire de Pharmacie* M. Leperdriel advises, to conceal the disagreeable taste of cod-liver oil, the addition of about ten per cent of common salt. Not only does the salt render the oil palatable, but it causes the stomach to digest the oil more completely. All the fish oils may be masked in the same manner.

Information has been received of the *Imperatrice* (screw-steamer), Captain Adams, bound to London, from Cronstadt, with a cargo of wheat and tallow, having been stranded on Saloo Reef, off Tarsoe Island, on the coast of Sweden, but that the crew were saved.

On Saturday Mr. Noden, late traffic manager of the London and North-Western Railway Company at the Liverpool-road station, Manchester, and recently appointed goods manager on the South-Eastern Railway, was presented with a handsome silver épergne as a parting testimonial.

At an inquest recently held at Cork on the body of a young man who died from the effects of "medicine" administered to him by James Shea, a quack, the jury found a verdict of "manslaughter" against Shea.

A shock of earthquake has been experienced at Jamaica.

There has been a great discovery of gold in Upata, in the province of Venezuela. It is of an exceedingly fine pure quality, principally in large nuggets, and in exceedingly large quantities.

The branch line between Twyford and Henley on the Great Western Railway was opened for traffic on Monday.

On Monday the foundation-stone of a new church was laid in Grimshaw-park, Blackburn.

Mr. W. H. Russell, on Monday, closed his afternoon series of narratives of the war in the Crimea. At the conclusion, as well as in many portions of his address, Mr. Russell was warmly cheered. General Sir De Lacy Evans and a large number of Crimean officers were present; and the attendance was larger than on any previous occasion.

The Westmeath estates of the Knight of Kerry, who was the petitioner for the sale, were disposed of in the Encumbered Estates Court on Friday, the 29th ult., in eight lots, the produce of which amounted to £24,895.

The city of Genoa has just escaped a great danger. The 900 prisoners of the bagnio had planned an attempt at escape, but, fortunately, the plot was discovered in time.

The Archbishop of Paris has narrowly escaped being poisoned. He partook of an ice, into which some colouring matter composed of acetate of lead had been introduced.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. George B. Kerferd as Consul at Liverpool for the Republic of Salvador.

A petition has been presented to the Court of Chancery in Ireland to wind up the Irish Waste Land Improvement Company.

Great excitement exists in Naples in consequence of the most celebrated diamonds of Sicily, those of the Duchess de Savigliano, daughter of General Filangieri, having been stolen. The robbers are said to have left nothing but the cases. Their value is about 225,000 f.

On Tuesday William Thomas, a north countryman, was fined one pound at Bow-street for defacing the grand staircase of the British Museum, by writing in capital letters the name of "Ellen Clare," with the initials "W. T." underneath.

Henry Salmon, the defaulting bank-agent, who recently absconded from Falkirk, committed suicide on Sunday forenoon, by hanging himself in the stable of the Harp Inn, Conway, North Wales.

The Château Eugène, in Thurgau, which belonged to Prince Eugène Beauharnais, has just been purchased by a Hessian Prince.

The ship *Montezuma*, with 130 passengers, which sailed from Gravesend for Quebec on the 18th of April, arrived at the latter port on the 15th of May, having made the passage out in the extraordinarily short space of twenty-seven days.

Renter, the cashier, who embezzled the 350,000 florins from the Bank of Vienna, has made a full confession of his guilt. He lost the greater part of that sum in the lottery; he also lost money in gambling in the public funds.

Mr. Harrison, librarian of the Leeds Library, has been appointed secretary and librarian of the London Library, St. James's-square.

M. Juan de Francisco Martin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guatemala to the Court of St. James's, has arrived at Maurigy's Hotel.

The Emperor of the French has conferred on Baron Humboldt the dignity of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The Rev. C. G. Nicolay has retired from the secretaryship of Queen's College, London, and the Rev. E. H. Plumptre has been appointed as his successor.

Roussel, condemned by the Court of Assizes of the Somme for murder and robbery, was executed on Saturday last at Amiens.

After nearly a month's absence the Earl of Carlisle returned to Dublin at ten o'clock on Saturday night last.

The Count and Countess de Montemolin, and the Infante Don Sebastian, are about to leave Naples for Trieste, on a visit to the widow of Don Carlos, the Princess de Beira.

The Archduke Maximilian, Governor-General of Lombardy, who proceeds immediately to Brussels, has nominated Baron de Burges to direct the affairs of the Government during his absence.

On Thursday week a meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, Lewes, for the purpose of establishing a Protestant Association for that town and neighbourhood. Paul Foskett, Esq., W. H. Peters, Esq., the Rev. J. Dunlop, and other gentlemen spoke; and a committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

PARLIAMENT has been enjoying the Whitsuntide holidays, and, having now met again, will work steadily on until the prorogation. There are no topics for faction, but several for earnest debate, before it, and some valuable legislation may be contributed to the statute-book if business be taken regularly in hand, and treated as business. At present the new Parliament has not shown much tendency to speechification, and it is to be hoped that the rest of the Session may be similarly characterised. The condition of the Scotch pauper lunatics has also occupied the House, and the accounts that have been given of the condition of these afflicted creatures excite a compassion which, perhaps, we ought not to permit to become indignation, considering how recently our own lunatic system has undergone the changes demanded by enlightenment and humanity.

Both Belgium and France are in different stages of political excitement—the former from a crisis which has been produced by the efforts of the priests to regain their power over the property of the faithful, the latter from the recurrence of the elections. It is not necessary at the moment to forecast the future of Belgium, inasmuch as the wise conduct of the King has put an end to the immediate difficulty. But we have little doubt that the never-tiring agents of Rome will renew their work, and, having a Parliamentary majority, will, with a semblance of constitutionalism, irritate the people until some revolutionary movement shall take place that will once more bruise the head of the serpent, and secure for the Belgians the religious freedom which they so well deserve to possess. In the French elections the Government interferes without disguise, "recommending" its own candidates, and it was for some time in question whether it would be expedient for oppositionists to come forward at all. This is now decided in the affirmative, and several gentlemen adverse to the present state of things will be candidates. One of the French papers deprecates opposition to a specific candidate being considered hostility to the Empire, and points to England, where the opponents of a Minister call themselves her Majesty's Opposition. But neither nation is in case to take political lessons or precedents from the other. France could scarcely, under existing circumstances, adopt our system of contested election; and if we, in England, have ever desired an autocrat to reign over us, it has only been that he might act as an architectural reformer. A Napoleon for a week, with full power to brick up one end of Holywell-street, for instance, and set fire to the other, would be a national blessing. *Au reste*, we are content with our own Republic—the only one in the world.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria have lost their infant child. To any parents, under such an affliction, the tribute of sympathy is due, and we should abhor the writer who would treat the topic with levity. For the young and bereaved mother no one can have a word save that of commiseration; and, if the melancholy incident teaches the Emperor to feel as he can never have felt before, he may have some faint—very faint—idea of what numbers of agonized parents endured when his brutal Croats, storming Vienna after the revolution, flung the children from the windows, pointed out to you from the heights near the city. A father who has lost a loved child will think twice, should the occasion ever arise to him, of loosing a horde of ruffians upon the homes of his subjects. So may the lesson of affliction be blessed to the Emperor and to his people.

The Duke of Cambridge has been presiding at the opening of a park, generously given by Lord Calthorpe, for the use of the people at Birmingham. H.R.H.'s addresses have been manly, and full of sound sense and good feeling, and he has been received with sincere cordiality—the humbler classes exerting themselves to give him welcome in a way they seldom care to do unless convinced that their visitor is "the right sort of man." Some of the poetry that has been composed in his honour, though not very well spelt, and not much better, as literature, than the words of the opera libretti, has the merit of being to the point, and should be preserved by collectors as records of a Royal progress.

The great ship is now, and will be until it passes Greenwich Hospital, the great attraction for the Londoner. She is now advancing so rapidly towards completion that the preparations for launching her are being pressed on, and the slopes down which her gigantic cradles are to bear her to the arms of Father Thames are in a state of forwardness. Her preternatural size, if the word be pardonable, makes it very difficult to realise the actual fact of her vastness; and many persons own to a feeling of disappointment at first view, and afterwards to one of simple bewilderment. Perhaps the best way to obtain an idea of her immensity is to go underneath her, and sit with her mountain bulk above you, and looking along through the shores, soon to be knocked away, her apparently interminable length is forced upon you. Her graceful proportions also tend to destroy the impression of her bigness; and, despite your knowledge that she is three times as long the Monument, and that the walk round her deck is nearly a third of a mile, you seem to have beheld more impressive vastness. At this period a visit to her is peculiarly interesting; for, if you have the good fortune to arrive while the steam-machine and railway on her deck (themselves an engineering triumph) are taking up tremendous boilers and depositing them in any of her abysses as easily as a porter removes a portmanteau, you will be singularly impressed with the complete subjugation of power to thought. Of the millions of whitebait which, subsequently to visits to the great ship, are offered as sacrifices to her fortune—not without libation—it needs not to speak; indeed, every hostelry, haughty or humble, along the Greenwich shore, is prospering in an unparalleled manner; and their hosts are in no hurry for the launch, which—unless the comet interposes—will be the final and crowning glory of the season. The more that those who are competent to form a valuable opinion of the *Great Eastern* see of her the more confidently they speak of the certainty of her being a most splendid success.

THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION AT MANCHESTER.—During the present Whitsuntide season Manchester has had a great accession of visitors to see the Art-Treasures. One excursion train from London brought thirty carriages full of passengers. The number admitted on Monday was 10,000, or thereabouts. Very few season-ticket holders, however, went on Monday, as a crush was anticipated. Several parties of workmen have been treated to the Exhibition by their employers; but complaint is made that they cannot enjoy their visit because no labels are attached to the paintings, and workmen cannot be expected to buy a shilling catalogue.

CRIME—ITS CAUSE AND PREVENTION.—Mr. Hodgskin delivered his second lecture on this subject to a numerous assembly, on Wednesday evening, at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. The chair was occupied by Dr. Charles Mackay. Great interest was manifested by the audience throughout the interesting and deeply-important lecture, and at its close a vote of thanks, on the motion of the chairman, was enthusiastically accorded to the learned lecturer.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—Three new annual exhibitions to the Universities (either Oxford or Cambridge) have lately been awarded for the first time. They are open to competition for all boys, whether on the foundation or not, excepting such as may be elected to studentships of Christ Church, and are, two of them, of £50 for three years; the third, of £40, for two years. This will raise the elections to Trinity College, Cambridge, to something of an equality with those to Christ Church, Oxford, in value.

E N R O U T E T O C H I N A .



EN ROUTE FOR CHINA: A CALM ON THE RED SEA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

I SEND you two Sketches of Life in the Red Sea. One, all calm and smoking after breakfast. Dr. Macpherson is standing up with the cheroot in his mouth. Looking over the bulwarks is our Arab pilot. Reading is going on. In the companion Sketch all are "seedy," with the heavy pitching of the ship by the head wind; some Lascars are cleaning our weapons, and, as you perceive, they are, at all events, not influenced by head winds, and, bedad! I don't think anything would influence them.

To our Correspondent's brief description of his pair of characteristic scenes of "Life on the Red Sea" we append a note of kindred interest from Dr. Bonar's recently-published work, entitled "The Desert of Sinai: Notes of a Spring Journey from Cairo to Beersheba":—

Our Arabs called the sea not the "Red Sea," but Bahr-Malak, the Salt Sea, in contrast to the Bahr of Egypt, that is, the Nile. Every few minutes varied the scene,—the clouds altered as the sun got low, and put on a darker tinge; the sky took on a silky softness richer than anything we had seen at home; the ridges of the hills came sharply out, with all their dark ravines; till at length the sun went down behind Atákah, and the reflection of the last rays went and came, with a dull purple brightness, quivering for miles over the still face of the passive blue. Blue, I have called the sea,—yet not strictly so, save in the far distance. It is neither a red sea nor a blue sea, but emphatically green—yes, green, of the most brilliant kind I ever saw. This is produced by the immense tracts of shallow water, with yellow sand beneath, which always gives this green to the sea, even in the absence of verdure on the shore or seaweeds beneath. The blue of the sky and the yellow of the sands meeting and intermingling in the water form the green of the sea,—the water being the medium in which the mixing or fusing of the colours takes place.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IN HUNGARY.

We are enabled, by favour of M. F. Kanitz, of Vienna, to illustrate, from sketches taken by that gentleman, two of the most imposing scenes in the recent visit of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Austria to Hungary.

The Hungarian capital is composed of two towns—the one, which is called Buda (Ofen), lies on the right bank of the Danube; and the other, which is directly opposite, is the new and well built city of Pesth. Buda and Pesth—the "Geschwester-Städte" (sister-cities) as they are called—are connected by means of one of the finest suspension bridges in Europe, which was constructed between the years 1840 and 1849, by Mr. Adam Clarke, after designs by Mr. Tierney Clarke. This bridge was the scene of a grand display of fireworks on the 8th ult. It is said to have cost some 4000 or 5000 florins; but the money



EN ROUTE FOR CHINA: A HEAD WIND ON THE RED SEA.



GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS UPON THE SUSPENSION-BRIDGE AT PESTH IN HONOUR OF THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. KANIZZ.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

can hardly be said to have been thrown away, for the effect produced was magical. As the weather was fine and warm, the people remained in the streets, looking at the illumination until midnight.

The large illustration at pp. 542-43 represents the grand entry of their Majesties on the 5th ult. The Imperial cortege entered the city by the triumphal arch, and, after having passed through some of the principal streets, crossed the bridge in the following order:—A band of Lancers, a detachment of Lancers, a detachment of Rifles, a "Banderium" of Cumanier, the Court trumpeters, Court gendarmes, carriages of nobles, Prince Esterhazy in his state carriage and six, with twenty-five running footmen, and Prince Nicholas Esterhazy in a carriage and six, with twenty-two running footmen. The Primate of Hungary was also drawn by six horses, as was some other prelate. A small "Banderium" of Jazygier was followed by a Bishop on horseback, who carried before him a silver cross, which seemed to be as massive as an ancient mace. Behind the prelate rode the Emperor, in the uniform of an Austrian General; and after him came a brilliant suite. The next in the procession was the Empress, in the state glass-coach, drawn by eight magnificent greys. Her Majesty, who looked remarkably well, wore a Hungarian head-dress. The rear was brought up by the Court equipages, in which sat the ladies attached to the Court. That their Majesties were received with loud cheers and flourishes of trumpets need hardly be said. After having received the compliments of the authorities and nobility in their apartments, the Emperor and Empress, with their suite, went to the chapel of the castle, where "Te Deum" was sung.

The journey of their Majesties in Hungary has been interrupted, and probably indefinitely postponed, by the death of the young Archduchess Sophia at Buda, on the 29th ult. The Imperial travellers had arrived at Szigedina, a town on the banks of the Theiss, amidst a series of ovations, and were on the point of setting out for Tokay, when alarming news concerning the health of the young Grand Duchess caused them to return to Buda. She breathed her last in the arms of her august parents, who arrived in time to soothe the dying agonies of their child. The Archduchess Sophia Frederica Dorothea Maria Josephine was born March 5, 1855, ten months after the marriage of her Imperial parents. Their Majesties arrived at Vienna on Saturday last. As the little Archduchess Gisella, who is well, was fatigued by the journey, the Emperor and Empress passed the night in Vienna, and left for the castle at Laxenburg the following morning. The greatest sympathy is felt by all classes of society for their Majesties, and more particularly for the deeply-afflicted mother, who is not yet nineteen years of age.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 7.—Trinity Sunday. Reform Bill passed, 1832.
MONDAY, 8.—Length of day at London, 16h. 24m.
TUESDAY, 9.—Lilly, the Astronomer, died, 1681.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Astley's Amphitheatre destroyed by fire, 1841.
THURSDAY, 11.—St. Barnabas. George I. died, 1727.
FRIDAY, 12.—Trinity Term ends. Wat Tyler killed, 1381.
SATURDAY, 13.—Battle of Naseby, 1645. Battle of Marengo, 1800.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 45	2 5	2 20	2 40	2 58	3 15	3 35
4 10	4 30	4 50	5 10	5 30	5 50	6 10

INAUGURATION OF CALTHORPE PARK, BIRMINGHAM.—
Next week we shall illustrate this interesting event with Two Views and a large Portrait of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1857.

SINCE her memorable Revolution of 1830 Belgium has enjoyed so much prosperity and constitutional freedom, that the world has paid her the best compliment in its power—that of ceasing to occupy itself with her affairs. A green oasis of liberty amid the arid deserts of Continental despotism, Belgium, when not forgotten amid the whirl and uproar of contemporary events, has attracted the admiration of States less happy than herself; and proved, as Great Britain has done in a more eminent degree, the compatibility of freedom with order, and of the popular will with the stability of the Throne and Government. It is with surprise, therefore, that most people will hear of the sudden outbreak of popular commotions in Brussels—of the alarming aspect of public affairs for several days—of a crisis in the fortunes of the State that might have led to a Revolution—and of the equally sudden restoration of tranquillity by agencies creditable alike to King and to People, and of the happiest augury for the future.

If we look back a little we shall be the better able to understand the state of feeling which led to the events of last week in the Belgian capital. The Revolution of 1830 was directed against the King of the Netherlands on three separate grounds. He was a foreigner imposed upon the people by the Treaty of Vienna; he was a tyrant in attempting to introduce the language and the laws of Holland into Belgium against the wishes of the Belgian people; and, last of all, he was a Protestant, while the Belgians were Roman Catholics. Thus the nationality, the love of liberty, and the religion of the Belgians were each the levers to overturn his throne; and, for once in the history of Europe, the priests united with the populace and the middle and upper classes to dispossess an anointed King. The Revolution, thus aided, was eminently successful in its object; but the ultimate consequences of the employment of such auxiliaries as Roman Catholic priests were not slow in declaring themselves. Although the want of a Roman Catholic Sovereign was supplied by a Protestant King of unexceptionable character, it was decreed that his heirs and successors should be educated in the Roman Catholic belief. As regards constitutional liberty, which is notoriously a plant that does not flourish side by side with the priestcraft of Rome, the priestly party in Belgium, though not strong enough to overthrow it, were cunning enough, supported by the rural population, to diminish and to control it. or five-and-twenty years the struggle between the ecclesiastical and the constitutional parties in Belgium for the possession of power has existed with greater or less intensity, according as the elections to the Chamber of Representatives promised, or gave, the majority to the one or the other. In all cases the King has played his part with the discreet, kindly wisdom which is his characteristic, and, although a Protestant, managed to escape the anathema of the priests on the one hand, or the enmity or mistrust of the secular and constitutional party on the other. The Revolution of 1830 laid down as a principle the secularisation of charity; in other words, it introduced a law similar to the English law of mortmain, which rendered religious corporations, such as convents, monasteries, &c., legally incapable of receiving or distributing the bequests of the charitable. In this the Belgians but profited by the teachings of history, and avoided a great danger. But the priestly party, who, if they had their will, would cover the country with rich religious institutions, and hover around every death-bed to snap up

the fortunes of the dying, never omitted an opportunity to defeat or repeal this law. Having succeeded at the last elections in gaining a majority in the Chambers, and consequently in imposing upon the King and the country a Ministry representing their opinions, they introduced a bill proposing that the Government should have the power, by a simple decree under the King's hand, of conferring on religious corporations the rights of private citizens, with all the privileges appertaining thereto, including those of possessing, inheriting, and receiving donations and legacies. The bill was cunningly worded; and, in answer to the opposition of the non-clerical and constitutional party, the priests had the ready reply—"Belgium has freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom in every thing but in charity; and, if charity be not free, where is the boasted liberty of the country?" But the Belgians, to use a common phrase, were "not to be taken in;" and when the principle of the Ministerial bill framed with this object was, after long debates, affirmed by a majority of sixty against forty-four, the impatience and exasperation of the people broke loose. The debates in the Chamber were interrupted by the angry exclamations of the public in the galleries. Menacing crowds, without concert with each other, gathered in the streets and public places. They hissed and hooted the Papal Nuncio, who had made himself too conspicuous in the agitation. They yelled at and pelted the Ministers if they showed themselves in the streets; broke the windows of a newspaper office attached to the clerical party, and of the Jesuit College and other religious establishments; and congregated in such numbers in the Grand Place, that the artillery and troops were called out to keep the peace. The spirit of the people was contagious; and similar agitation took place at Antwerp, Mons, Ghent, Liège, Charleroi, Namur, and even at Louvain itself, the head-quarters of Ultramontane theology in Belgium. In the midst of the alarm—which the merest accident in the world might have converted into a sanguinary insurrection—the King found a way out of the difficulty without doing violence to the majority of the Chamber and the Ministry of its choice, or to the unmistakable opinion of the people. He simply adjourned the Chambers *sine die*. By this expedient the obnoxious bill dies a natural death. If the clerical party are as wise as the King, the bill will not be revived, and the agitation of the people will subside. If they be unwise they will reintroduce it some months hence, at the certain cost of exciting new and more bitter hostility, not unaccompanied, perhaps, by a real insurrection of the people, infinitely more formidable in every respect than the significant demonstrations of last week. That the priests will renounce their favourite project we do not believe. That they will allow it to slumber for a while is probable. It will be the fault of the Belgians if the interval be not employed in strengthening the really Liberal party, and in teaching the Ultramontanists that they have mistaken both the time and the nation; and that Belgium, having acquired her freedom at the cost of her blood, is prepared to maintain it by the same sacrifice. In such a contest, if it unfortunately arises, King and People will be found on the same side.

THE Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, the fierce Muscovite, the representative of "Holy Russia" and all its prejudices, traditions, and barbarities, the doughty Admiral, the right hand of the Empire, has visited the Queen of Great Britain, and been hospitably received. It can scarcely be said that he has visited England or the English people, for his stay on our coast did not exceed four-and-twenty hours. He did not set foot on the mainland of our kingdom, and he was scarcely seen by any one out of the immediate circle of the Court at Osborne. His visit was a flying, almost a furtive, one; and it is impossible not to contrast its shortness and its privacy with the lengthened and public sojourn which he made in France. People cannot but inquire why there should have been such a difference, and whether it arose from any want of respect for, confidence in, or curiosity regarding the British people on the part of the Grand Duke; or whether his Highness, desiring to see England, as he had seen France, was dissuaded from trusting himself in our ports, our arsenals, and our capital, by representations of the probable hostility of the populace, and fears that his reception might have proved neither flattering nor hospitable. If any apprehensions of this kind swayed the movements of his Royal Highness, whether they were inculcated in him by others or were the natural growth of his own mind, we must say that he or his advisers do not understand the character of Englishmen. Certainly, during the late war, there was no man in Russia whom the British people, of all ranks and classes, would so gladly have beaten in fair fight, either on sea or on land, as the Grand Duke Constantine. The British Admiral who should have conquered him, either before or behind the walls of Cronstadt, would have become the idol of his countrymen, and would have ranked as a second Nelson, as popular as the first. But with the conclusion of the war the hostility of the English towards the Grand Duke came to an end; and if he had freely visited London, and trusted himself in our streets, the people, we are confident, would have received him, not only with courtesy, but with enthusiasm. The great mass of Englishmen are like the sailor in Dibdin's well-known song, who says,

In me let the foe feel the paw of a lion,
But, the battle once ended, the heart of a lamb.

If, however, it were not from any considerations of this kind that the Grand Duke refrained from visiting the people of England, but for reasons of State policy, and to cement with France a good understanding which he does not care to foster with Great Britain, the English people, without caring a straw for his policy or his determination, will think that he has been equally ill-advised. Admiral Napier is almost the only man in England who is of opinion that an alliance between Russia and France would do this country any mischief. England fortunately has greater allies than these,—in her own wealth, her own spirit, her own patriotism, and in the aspirations for freedom of all the peoples and nations of the Continent; to say nothing of those best allies, speaking our own language, which, in case of need, we should find on the other side of the Atlantic. But if there be not some occult political reason for the ostentation of the Russian Prince's visit to France, and the privacy of his visit to England, there has been a great want of judgment on the part of the Grand Duke, and of those who advised him, to make a distinction that, unexplained, looks both invidious and ungracious.

THE COURT.

The Queen received the Grand Duke Constantine at Osborne on Saturday last. His Imperial Highness arrived about noon on Saturday from Cherbourg, remained the guest of her Majesty during Sunday, embarked at a late hour the same night on board the *Osborne* Admiralty yacht, and proceeded at daybreak next morning to Calais, en route for Hanover, where he met the Grand Duchess and the youthful members of his family on Tuesday.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Albert, came to town from Osborne on Thursday, crossing the Solent to Gosport in the *Fairy*, and travelling over the South-Western Railway to the Nine Elms station, whence they were conveyed in Royal carriages to Buckingham Palace.

This day (Saturday) the Queen will hold her first Drawingroom for the present season at St. James's Palace.

On Monday the Court will go to Windsor Castle, where her Majesty will receive a distinguished circle of the aristocracy during the Ascot races.

The Hon. Flora Macdonald has succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

Major-General Bouvier has succeeded Major-General Buckley as Equerry in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left Osborne on Tuesday for Frogmore.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived in town on Monday from visiting the Queen and Prince Consort at Osborne.

The infant daughter of his Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff is to be baptised on Monday. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal has graciously signified her intention to stand sponsor on the occasion. The Earl of Westmoreland will be godfather.

His Excellency the Russian Minister returned to town on Monday afternoon from visiting the Queen at Osborne.

His Excellency the Earl Cowley arrived in town at a late hour on Monday night from Paris.

Viscount Palmerston arrived at his residence, Broadlands, on Sunday night, from Osborne. Viscountess Palmerston joined his Lordship at Broadlands on Monday from London.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNT LISMORE.

THE RIGHT HON. CORNELIUS O'CALLAGHAN, Viscount and Baron Lismore, of Shanbally, county Tipperary, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Lismore, of Shanbally Castle, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, Lord Lieutenant of the county Tipperary, was the eldest son of Cornelius, first Baron Lismore, by his wife, Frances, second daughter of the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, and niece of William Earl of Bessborough and William Duke of Devonshire. He was born the 2nd October, 1775, and succeeded to the Irish Baroncy on the decease of his father, the 20th July, 1797. He was raised to a Viscounty the 30th May, 1806, and was created an English Baron the 23rd June, 1838. Viscount Lismore married, the 11th August, 1808, the Lady Eleanor Butler, youngest daughter of John seventeenth Earl of Ormonde, and leaves by her (who died the 10th July, 1837) a son, his successor, and a daughter, Mary, married, the 10th May, 1841, to Henry Lord Dunally. Viscount Lismore, who was over a staunch supporter of the Whig Government, though latterly, through age and increasing infirmities, unable to attend Parliament, died on the 31st ult., at his seat, Shanbally Castle, in the county Tipperary. He is succeeded by his only surviving son, George Ponsonby, an officer in the British service, now the second Viscount, who married, in 1839, Mary, second daughter of the late John George Norbury, Esq., and has two sons—Gerald, born 3rd Nov., 1847, and Wilfred Ormonde, born 14th Nov., 1853.

LADY MARY SINGLETON.

THE RIGHT HON. LADY MARY SINGLETON, who died at her residence in Curzon-street, Mayfair, on the 26th ult., was the only daughter of the famous soldier and statesman, Charles first Marquis Cornwallis, by his wife, Jemima, daughter of James Jones, Esq. Her Ladyship was born on the 28th of June, 1769, and was, consequently, at the time of her demise within a few weeks of completing her eighty-eighth year. She was married, in November, 1785, to Mark Singleton, Esq. Lady Mary Singleton's only brother succeeded, in 1805, his illustrious father as second Marquis Cornwallis, and died in 1823, leaving daughters only. The Marquise consequently expired with him. The other family honours went to his uncle, but they are now also extinct, and the name and fame of Cornwallis survive only in the brighter pages of our history.

LADY GIFFORD.

THE RIGHT HON. HARRIET MARIA, DOWAGER LADY GIFFORD, widow of the great lawyer, Robert, Lord Gifford, successively Solicitor and Attorney General, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Master of the Rolls, died on the 26th ult., aged sixty-two. Her Ladyship was daughter of the Rev. William Drew, Rector of Willand, and sister of Edward Drewe, Esq., of the Grange. She was married, the 6th April, 1816, to her late husband, who was then at the bar, and who was raised to the Peerage in 1824, and died in 1826. By this marriage her Ladyship has had issue Robert Francis, present Lord Gifford, three other sons, and three daughters; two of the latter are married—viz., Mrs. Holland, of Dumbleton; and Mrs. Sapte.

SIR EDWARD HAGGERSTON, BART.

SIR EDWARD HAGGERSTON, seventh Baronet, of Haggerston Castle, Northumberland, was the second son of Thomas Haggerston, Esq., of Ellingham, by his wife, Winifred, daughter of Edward Charlton, Esq., of Sandhoe House, Northumberland, and the grandson of Sir Thomas Haggerston, the fourth Baronet. He was born in 1789, and succeeded to the Baronetcy on the demise of his eldest brother, Sir Thomas, the sixth Baronet, in December, 1842. He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Northumberland in 1851. He never married, and by his death, which occurred on the 6th ult., at Hexham House, Hexham, Northumberland, the title passes to his next surviving brother, now Sir John Haggerston, the eighth Baronet, late a Captain in the British service, who married, in 1851, Sarah Anne, daughter of H. Knight, Esq., of Axminster, Devon, and has issue. The Haggerstons are an ancient Scottish baronial family, of which a branch settled in Northumberland, and became staunch adherents of the house of Stuart. The first of them who was created a Baronet was Thomas Haggerston, of Haggerston Castle, a Cavalier soldier, who commanded a regiment in the service of Charles I., and received a Baronetcy from that Monarch on the 15th of May, 1643.

DIED at Chenies, on Saturday, May 30th, Mr. John Dodd, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Dodd for several years, and to the time of his death, was manager of the Loudwater Paper Mills, Rickmansworth, Herts, employed in making the paper for this Journal. He died respected by every person in the neighbourhood, and his loss is greatly lamented.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. Francis Egerton, Earl of Ellesmere, K.G., P.C., F.S.A., has been proved in London, under £160,000 personality within the province of Canterbury. Also the wills of Sir Compton Domville, Bart., of Santry House, Dublin, and Grosvenor-square, £35,000 within the province; the Hon. and Rev. Charles Douglas, of Tyrone, £2000 personality; and Robert Lawe, of Preston, £40,000 within the province. Alexander Stewart, Esq., of Winchester House, £120,000.

DEATH OF MR. O'BRIEN, LATE M.P. FOR CLARE.—This gentleman, who had attained the venerable age of seventy-four, and who for a quarter of a century had represented his native county, expired at his country seat in Clare on Saturday last. He was the staunch friend of the late Daniel O'Connell, and in Ireland's fire-eating days was considered a crack shot and a man of dauntless courage.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

WATERING PLACES BILL.—The Marquis of WESTMEATH moved that a bill to regulate the mode of bathing at watering-places be read a first time. The abuses that had occurred at Margate and Ramsgate during the last season were too well known to leave any doubt of the necessity for the measure.—The bill was read a first time.

SALE OF POISONS, ETC., BILL.

Earl GRANVILLE, in moving that the House go into Committee on this bill, explained that the object of it was twofold—to prevent the commission of murder on the one hand, and the grievous accidents arising from unintentional mistakes on the other. The bill required that a person applying for drugs of a poisonous quality should have a certificate from a medical man, or from the clergyman of the parish in which the drugs were to be sold; or, to avoid causing two great inconveniences, from two resident householders. The seller of the poisons would also be required to make an entry, in a manner specified in the bill, of the person to whom they might be sold, his residence, and the quantity purchased. Such entries should be kept carefully in a book provided for the purpose. Again, there were provisions with respect to the shape of the bottles, and the colour of the coverings in which the poisons were contained. Where medical prescriptions were given, medicines might be obtained without any formality, and where persons were engaged in trades which required the use of poisonous drugs a similar facility would be allowed. At present there were 16,000 persons selling poisons in this country without any restrictions. The noble Earl concluded by moving that the House go into Committee on the Bill.

Lord CAMPBELL said that the bill was loudly called for, and that great good would be sure to follow from the passing of the measure.

The Earl of HARDWICKE thought if this bill were to pass half the chemists in the country would have to close their shops within six months' time.

Lord REDESDALE suggested that the bill should be sent to a Select Committee.

Earl GRANVILLE having assented, the bill was read a second time, with the view of being sent to a Select Committee.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

This bill was reported with amendments, after a speech from Lord BROUGHAM, who, though approving generally of the measure, took exception to some of its provisions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—The SPEAKER informed the House that he had received an intimation that it was not the intention to proceed with the petition against the return of Mr. Christie for Newcastle-under-Lyme. The petition against the return for North Staffordshire was also abandoned; and Mr. Richardson had intimated his intention not to defend his return for Lisburn.

NEW WRIT.—On the motion of Sir W. JOLLIFFE, a new writ was issued for the county of Carmarthen, in the room of Mr. D. A. S. Davies, deceased.

THE PAPER DUTY.—Mr. G. A. HAMILTON asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was the intention of Government, with a view to the promotion of education, to propose any measure for granting a drawback on the paper-duty, as regarded paper and books used for the purposes of education?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had no intention at present of proposing such a measure.

CHURCH-RATES.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Sir J. Troloway, said it was his intention to introduce a bill this Session for the abolition of Church-rates.

THE OATHS BILL.—Sir F. THESIGER said it might be convenient to the House for him to state the course he intended to take in reference to the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, the second reading of which was fixed for Monday next. On considering the proposed form of oath under this bill, his friends and himself thought it a great improvement on the existing oaths. Its only fault was that it did not go far enough, inasmuch as it might be taken by parties who were not Christians. They would not under these circumstances oppose the second reading of the bill; but in Committee he would propose an amendment with a view to preserve the Christian character of the House.

VOTING PAPERS.

Lord R. CECIL moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of collecting the votes at elections in counties and universities by way of voting papers. He particularly instanced the manner in which voting under the Poor-law system had worked as a recommendation of his motion.

Mr. SPOONER seconded the motion.

Mr. McCULLAGH thought the Poor-law system was inapplicable to Parliamentary elections, and cited many instances in which there had been gross irregularities in the election of guardians. He concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. BOWEN seconded the amendment.

Lord EBRINGTON thought that many of the frauds complained of resulted from the inefficiency of the machinery employed under the Poor-law in the collection of votes. These and similar questions seemed to him properly referable to a Committee.

Lord STANLEY said that if the motion had been limited to the universities he should not have opposed it; but he did not think it would be right to make a difference between counties and boroughs in the mode of voting, and he could not therefore vote for the motion as it stood.

Sir F. KELLY strongly supported the original motion.

Sir G. GREY objected to the appointment of a Select Committee for such a purpose, believing that the result of such an inquiry would leave the question just where it stood at present. If the noble Lord had asked leave to introduce a Bill, he should not, certainly, have opposed the motion, being willing to suspend his judgment upon the matter until he saw the nature of the measure to be proposed by the noble Lord.

Mr. H. BERKELEY warned his friends against supposing that the noble Lord contemplated any measure of reform in the direction of the ballot.

Lord J. MANNERS was opposed to the motion, and urged the noble Lord not to press it to a division.

Lord R. CECIL then withdrew his motion.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Mr. HORSFALL moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the origin, the past and present constitution, and the powers and duties of the Board of Trade, with the view to its better adaptation to the requirements of the country. The hon. gentleman contended at great length that the constitution of the Board of Trade was such as precluded its keeping pace with the commerce of the country, and the result was great injury to the shipping and other interests, as was evident in the case of the Liverpool and Birkenhead Docks, the obstruction to the completion of which led to the delay of ships for weeks at a heavy expense, which might have been saved, had the docks been constructed. The Board of Trade had a great deal to do, and an inquiry was absolutely necessary to adopt some means of rendering its constitution equal to the services required at its hands.

Mr. LABOUCHERE contended that the hon. gentleman had made out no case whatever for an inquiry, nor had he pointed out any one way in which the constitution of the Board of Trade could be improved, unless, indeed, the principle were to be admitted that no one not engaged in trade and commerce could be competent to perform the functions of the Board of Trade—a principle which could not be admitted, for the very contrary was the principle which had always been recognised and acted upon. The principle, jealously guarded, always had been that no one who had an interest in commerce should be connected with the Board of Trade, and he hoped that that principle would ever be maintained. He thought that the hon. gentleman could hardly intend to press his motion, for the question was, in fact, one for the House itself, and not for a Committee, to decide upon.

Sir J. GRAHAM bore testimony to the great services which the Board of Trade had conferred upon the country.

Mr. BENTINCK contended that Mr. Horsfall had made out a case for inquiry.

Sir G. PEACHELL said the Board of Trade had not only too much to do, but it did too much, and instanced cases in which much mischief had resulted from its interference.

Mr. LOWE defended the Board of Trade, and denied that there was any necessity for its reconstruction.

After some remarks from Mr. Bass, Mr. J. Ewart, and Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Horsfall's motion was negatived without a division.

THE WORKING CLASSES.

Mr. SLANEY moved for the appointment of a Standing Committee, or unpaid Commission, to consider and report from time to time on practical suggestions (free from party differences), to give facilities for improvement in the social condition of the working classes.

—Sir G. GREY opposed the proposition as impracticable, and calculated to raise expectations which could not be realised.

Mr. SLANEY then withdrew his motion.

ALCOHOL LICENSING.—Mr. AHERTON, in Committee of the whole House, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to Explain and Amend the Act to Regulate the Granting of Licenses to Keepers of Inns, Alehouses, and Victualling Houses in England. The bill was a declaratory one, merely to make the existing law more clear.

INTERESTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—Mr. MALINS obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable married women to dispose of reversionary interests in personal estate.

On Tuesday Mr. Keating, the Solicitor-General, was re-elected for the borough of Reading without opposition.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

VISITATION OF THE ARCHDEACON OF MIDDLESEX.—On Thursday morning the Venerable John Sinclair, M.A., Archdeacon of Middlesex, held a visitation of the clergy of the Archdeaconry at St. Paul's Church, Covent-garden. There was a large attendance of the clergy. The Archdeacon holds a visitation for the remainder of his archdeaconry at the same church on Saturday (to-day).

INCORPORATED CHURCH-BUILDING SOCIETY.—On Friday (last week) the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the members of this society was held at 79, Pall-mall—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The report stated that during the past year assistance had been afforded to 119 places, the sum granted for which was £13,032, and the accommodation obtained 23,526 sittings; fourteen new districts, hitherto unprovided with a church, had been aided. The committee regretted that the annual subscriptions did not amount to more than £2000 per annum, and that a liberal response had not been made to the pastoral letters issued by the episcopate.

SAILORS' ORPHAN GIRLS' SCHOOL AND HOME.—The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this charity was held on Monday at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., presided. The report stated that the general sanitary condition of the school was excellent. One of the principal objects of the institution was to train the children in the knowledge of domestic duties. Twenty-four girls, over twelve years of age, discharge all the duties of the kitchen, laundry, and dormitory. Attached to the school was a temporary home for former pupils who were received when out of a situation. During the year a new infirmary had been erected. At the close of the proceedings the children sang the National Anthem.

THE STRANGERS' HOME FOR ASIATICS, AFRICANS, AND SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS.—The opening of the building erected for the purposes of this institution, in the West India Dock-road, Limehouse, took place on Wednesday.

THE LADIES' INSTITUTION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR FEMALE IDIOTS.—This institution has been for some time established at Zion House, Turnham-green, under the auspices of Mrs. Leander, the original founder and promoter of the Asylum for Idiots, for the purpose of receiving as inmates those who have been dismissed from the latter establishment. In aid of the funds a bazaar and fancy sale was held on Tuesday and Wednesday upon the premises, which was most numerous attended. The band of the third district of Middlesex Militia were present to enliven the whole scene, and went off with great effect.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY partook of their annual dinner on Friday, the 29th May—James Capel, Esq., in the chair. Among the distinguished visitors were the Right Hon. Earl of Beauchamp, the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P.; Lord Viscount Elmley, M.P.; Hon. W. Coventry, Lord W. Lennox, Hon. R. Clive, M.P., and other gentlemen connected with the county. The object of this valuable society is "for apprenticing children of necessitous persons natives of the county resident in London or its vicinity, and for lending them a sum of money at the expiration of their apprenticeship to establish them in business, if their conduct shall have been meritorious." Immediately after the cloth was withdrawn a number of the lads who had been recipients of the benefits of the society entered the room, and acknowledged the benefits they had received from the society. Mr. Capel, the excellent chairman, urged the claims of this society on the gentlemen present in an effective manner. Several new subscribers were added to the list, and the evening was spent in a most agreeable manner.

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS.—On Saturday last a general meeting of this association was held at St. Martin's Hall—Mr. Tufnell, Inspector of Schools, in the chair. Mr. A. Moseley, master of the Children's Establishment, Limehouse, delivered a lecture on "Education as the Means of Preventing Crime and Destitution."

THE ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of this society was held on the 29th of May. The report of the council of the past year announced a very considerable improvement in its financial and other prospects; and the following gentlemen were elected officers and council for the year ensuing:—President, Sir James Clark, Bart. Vice-Presidents: the Archbishop of Dublin; Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart.; the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone; Beriah Botfield, M.P. Treasurer: Frederick Hindmarsh, F.R.G.S. Hon. Secretary: Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A. Council: W. F. Ainsworth, L. J. Beale, C. H. Bracebridge, Major-General Briggs, J. S. Coleman; J. Conolly, M.D.; R. Ingham, M.P.; James Kennedy; D. King, M.D.; Malcolm Lewin, Lieut.-General Sir Chas. Pasley, Rev. E. J. Selwyn, J. J. Stainton, R. Tait, C. D. Tolme T. H. Tuke, M.D.

GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The annual general meeting of the above society was held on Saturday last—W. Hart, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was attended by a considerable number of gentlemen of literary and antiquarian celebrity, and the secretary read letters from Lord Bateman, Sir Edmund Pridcaux, Bart., and several other gentlemen unable to attend. The annual report was read and adopted, and the balance-sheet of accounts was laid on the table and approved. A donation of books was received from the Rev. Mr. Trollope, and the receipt of several works for the library was also acknowledged, and a vote of thanks was accorded to the several donors. The secretary laid on the table several richly-embellished MSS. and historical records of the Romaine, Beamish, Pridcaux, Egerton, Strange, and Mayson families, containing facsimiles and copies of some very ancient documents; the whole of which were very highly approved. A discussion of much interest arose in reference to the great increase of the society's means of obtaining information through the corresponding members throughout Great Britain and the Continent. A vote of thanks to the chairman and secretary terminated the business of the meeting.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS' ASYLUM.—On Monday the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the above asylum took place upon a most eligible piece of land beautifully situated at Colney-hatch, near the Great Northern Railway station—Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P. for Finsbury, officiating. The asylum, which will be in the Tudor style of architecture, formed of red brick, decorated with stone dressings, is from a design by Mr. Robert Palgrave, architect; and is intended to provide a home, with fuel and light, and an annual pension of £20 to the men, and £13 to the widows, for such as may be elected by the subscribers. It is proposed to build thirteen houses immediately, and subsequently to increase the number. The subscriptions announced amounted to a considerable sum, in addition to £2000 already contributed.

HOME TEACHING FOR THE BLIND.—A meeting, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, was held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday afternoon, in aid of the society for providing home teachers and books in Moon's type to enable the blind to read the Scriptures. The society was begun as an experiment in September, 1855; and, having proved successful after six months' trial, a provisional committee was appointed, and the society regularly formed. The first teacher was a blind man, who was able to teach after one month; the second teacher was also a blind man, who was able to teach after six months; and in eighteen months they had taught reading to 117 of 238 pupils, and 73 were still learning. Some of the blind who attended excited considerable surprise by the fluency with which they read passages from the New Testament; and much admiration was awakened by the singing of three of Mr. Moon's female pupils from the Blind Establishment at Brighton, who sang solos and trios from the oratorios of Haydn and Handel, and Rossini's "Charity," their instructress, Madame de Fauche, accompanying them on the piano. The meeting was largely attended, chiefly by ladies.

ST. CLEMENT DANES.—The usual anniversary (being the 157th) of the charity schools of this parish was celebrated at the Freemasons' Hall on Thursday, when the treasurer, S. H. Twining, Esq., occupied the chair. After the usual patriotic toasts (accompanied by appropriate songs, well sung by the Misses Clara Holmes and Somerville, and Messrs. Thomas and Topham), and those of the Rector and Curates of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Mason described the progress of the schools, and the benefit they had bestowed on the rising population of the parish. Mr. Gannon then read the report, and particularly in relation to the number of girls educated, which had been increased to the number of thirty-five. On "The prosperity of the schools" being proposed by Mr. Stilwell, the girls were then introduced, and sung in a most satisfactory manner, "O come ye into the summer woods," and the "Last rose of summer." Their appearance was highly gratifying, and the whole proceedings were highly honourable to the conductors and trustees of the schools.

THE FALL OF HOUSES IN TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.—On Thursday the investigation into the deaths of the six unfortunate persons who lost their lives by the falling of three houses in Tottenham-court-road, on the 9th ult., was resumed by Mr. Brent, the Deputy Coroner, at Lawson's Rooms, Upper Gower-street. Some witnesses having been examined, the Coroner carefully summed up the voluminous evidence taken during the several days' sitting. The jury, after nearly three hours' deliberation, returned the following verdict:—"That the deaths of the deceased persons, Frederick Bing, Ann Driscoll, John Garnett, Richard Turner, James Kivell, and Joseph Taylor, were caused by the falling of the houses 146, 147, and 148, Tottenham-court-road. That the cutting of the holes in the wall between 147 and 148 was the immediate cause of the accident—the party-wall between 147 and 148 being very indifferent, requiring more than ordinary caution, which in this case was not used. That the cutting away of the party-wall between 147 and 148 was done in an unskillful and improper manner. The jury cannot separate without expressing their strong condemnation of the present conflicting state of the law as to district and police surveyors, whose duties appear to be quite independent, and even antagonistic; and the jury sincerely hope that an immediate alteration will be made in the Building Act as constituted."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Derby settling has far exceeded expectation, and, although Mr. Davis got hard hit, he followed his usual practice of paying on the Monday; and, entering the room with £20,000, quitted it with only £15! Mr. Hill is said to have lost but little, and the owner of Anton reduced the very heavy balance against him by a Blink Bonny and Malacca double event bet. There seem to be historic doubts as to Mr. Drinkald's renowned Bath bet. Some say it was £10,000 to a suit of clothes and a hat, while others will have it that it was £10,000 to a suit of clothes and a bottle of soda-water. The "Sussex gentleman" is said to be hit for £28,000, but it is hopeless to sever truth from falsehood in these matters. In the Oaks, Blink Bonny fairly ran away from everything two distances from home, the elegant Sneeze not getting within ten lengths of her. Meostissima, who has been "off" since Newmarket, and will see a better day, third; and Impérieuse, who is no great stayer, fourth. Blink Bonny is Queen Mary's eighth foal, and is great-grandchild of the twenty-seven-year-old Myrrha, the only Whalebone mare left. Her party considered the Newmarket running far too bad to be true; and after her trial at 7 lbs. with Strathnaver, on the Saturday before the Derby, Mr. L'Anson got on £4,000 at 40 to 1, and won a large sum in all. It remains now to be seen whether Ignoramus can outstride her for the St. Leger, in which Meostissima and Adamas are also engaged. The latter clever little horse, along with ten or eleven others, is said to have suffered not a little from the hard ground on the day! In addition to Blink Bonny's dentition at Newmarket, she was very much hidebound, and has had a great deal of green meat since then. Charlton's double luck has come to him at a most opportune time, but it is by no means an unusual coup. Templeman and Frank Butler "threw in" twice over in this way; and Chifney senior, J. Arnall, Buckle, Goodison, Robinson, Chapple, and S. Day, each once. The first day at Manchester brought out Admiral Harcourt as usual in great force with his Ellerdales, two of which won good stakes, while the other ran second in its race.

On Monday sixteen of Mr. Greville's yearlings came to the hammer, to wit, six colts and ten fillies (eleven of them by Orlando), as well as several Melton horses. Mr. Milward's ponies averaged 60 gs., and a similar sale of Highland ponies is to be held at Bretherton's at Birmingham, on the 18th. The sale of the Collingwood yearlings was helped last Monday by the timely success of Blue Jacket and Polly Peachum, and the brother to the latter fetched 300 gs. Mr. Blenkiron's sale was numerous attended, and the Kingstons sold well, and were much admired. They are rather small, but wonderfully sound-looking, with great quality, like their sire, and the most exquisite heads and necks. He bids fare to be the legitimate successor of the great Venison strain, and his subscription has been full for weeks. The highest prices at the sale were 500 gs. for a colt by Orlando, out of Palmyra, and 315 gs. for another by Pyrrhus the First, out of Sacrifice—a wonderfully close approximation to the blood of the renowned Virago. Abdel-Kader, the well-known Melton hunter, went for 350 gs. at the hammer, on Monday, into, we believe, a well-known dealer's hands. Nothing is as yet settled about the Cottesmore, and the Tilton and Owston Wood foxes seem likely to have an amnesty for a season. Charles Roberts, late of the South Oxfordshire, goes, it is rumoured, to Lord Doneraile's. We may remind our readers that Mr. Charles Davis's subscription is still open. The committee are, however, anxious to get in the subscription-books as soon as possible, so as to consult on the mode of testimonial the goodly list of subscribers which appeared in our paper of last week.

Beverley will occupy the northern men on Wednesday and Thursday, and Ascot will hold its carnival from Tuesday to Friday. At present its promise is not very great. Fazzoletto is struck out of the Tuesday's Triennial; Star of the East represents John Scott in the Biennial; and Strathnaver, Arsenal, and Mary are absolutely the only names in the Vase. On Wednesday Ignoramus (4 lb. extra) is in the Windsor Castle, but will, we fancy, not show, as his autumn engagements are so promising. Blink Bonny is in a Swinley course sweepstakes on Thursday, when the New Stakes is likely to bring out a strong field, and we have a notion that Skirmisher will be the Cup winner. This horse is not in the Goodwood Cup, where Pryor and Pryores (each with 14 lb. allowed) figure at last. Fazzoletto is reserved for this meeting, as the Ascot hard ground would be fatal to him; and Sneeze (a dangerous mare), Zaidee, Polestar, Fisherman, Mary, Pretty Boy, and Melissa are among the other entries. Fandango's efforts to train Vedette were, we fear, fatal to his chance of running again, and he will, no doubt, prove the most popular of sires, as, barring a little straightness in the shoulders, he is the *beau ideal* of a low, lengthy, big-ribbed horse.

The sailing and rowing men have not a very strong week before them. Childs and Wharf row from Woolwich to Limehouse for £30 a side on Monday, which is the day of the Isleworth Regatta. The Shrewsbury School Regatta is on Wednesday; on Friday the Oxford University sculls are rowed for; and on Saturday the Clyde Model Yacht Club have their opening cruise.

The match between the U. A. E. and A. E. E., at Lord's, was a great affair, and was won by the latter, with five wickets to go down. The fielding was far from being first rate, and the United suffered in their bowling from Wisden's lameness, though Caffyn did good execution. Wisler bowled splendidly, and G. Parr carried out his bat twice on behalf of All England—once for 56, and again for 19. The return match comes off at the close of July. On Monday the Marybone Club and ground play the county of Kent; and on Thursday Surrey meets Kent, at the Oval.

MANCHESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Phillips Handicap.—Plausible, 1. Ellermire, 2. Seventh Manchester Produce Stakes.—Wardensmarke, 1. Sir Colin, 2. Union Cup.—Fright, 1. Courtenay, 2. Sapling Stakes.—Sister to Ellington, 1. Flying Duke, 2. Trafford Handicap.—Manganeese, 1. Lady Hercules, 2.

THURSDAY.

Two-year-old Stakes.—Mainstay, 1. Jack Horner, 2. City Handicap.—Martlett, 1. Breeze, 2. Tradesmen's Cup.—Underhand, 1. Janet, 2. Maiden Plate.—General Williams, 1. Arribas's dam c., 2. Chesterfield Handicap.—Glede Hawk, 1. Manganeese, 2. Queen's Plate.—Sir Colin, 1. Norton, 2.

TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY.

ASCOT GOLD CUP.—6 to 1 agst Skirmisher (off), 7 to 1 agst Lance (t.), 8 to 1 agst Polestar (off), 100 to 7 agst Fisherman (t. and off), 25 to 1 agst Ellington (t.).

CRICKET.—ELEVEN OF ALL ENGLAND v. THE UNITED.—This match was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday, in favour of All England, by four wickets. The following is the score:—United: first innings, 143; second innings, 140. All England: first innings, 206; second innings, 78.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.—The fineness of the weather induced the holiday people to stir out in vast numbers to all parts of the neighbourhood of London, where green fields and fresh air could be enjoyed, and the streets and roads were consequently thronged. The number of excursion trains arranged by the various railway companies added to the inducement for out-door pleasures. Though Greenwich fair has been suppressed, and there were not the usual crowds flocking in that direction, yet the park had its attractions in military bands; and Wandsworth Fair formed a substitute for the one at Greenwich. The visitors at the Zoological Society's Gardens were never so numerous. On Monday nearly 23,000 persons visited these Gardens.

THE HORTICULTURAL FETE AT CHISWICK.—The flower show was given on Wednesday in the society's gardens, and far surpassed those of former years. In addition to the display of flowers and the attraction of the highly-cultivated grounds, with the lofty blooming chestnuts, &c., there was an exhibition of garden and agricultural implements, as also of military and general tents and marquees. The grounds presented the appearance of a military encampment, for in addition to the general tents and marquees required for the flower show, supplied by Mr. Edgington, of Duke-street, London-bridge, there were forty or fifty tents of various kinds exhibited by the same house.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.—Last week the births of 846 boys and 856 girls—in all 1702 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1436. The returns exhibit a further decrease in the weekly mortality. The deaths, which in the two previous weeks were 1050 and 948, were, in the week that ended on Saturday, 915. Last week was so favourable to the health of London that the number of its inhabitants who died was less by 154 than that which would have been placed on the registers if the average rate of mortality had prevailed.



GRAND ENTRY OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA INTO PESTH.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. KANITZ.—(SEE PAGE 538.)

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

HER Majesty, it is now definitely settled, will spend two days in Manchester during the present month. The days fixed are Monday, the 29th, and Tuesday, the 30th. It is understood that the first day will be a public visit; the second as private as the Executive Committee and the good sense of the Manchester people can possibly make it.

We called attention some time back to a particular picture in the Art-Treasures Exhibition, said to be by Turner, labelled as such in black and gold by its owner, but really a picture from the easel of Mr. Stark. We now direct attention to another picture, a so-called ancient master, in the same collection, attributed to Paul Brill, praised as such by a critic who cannot be mistaken (only ask Mr. Morris Moore), and hung as genuine by English judges, on whom the English public continue to place a very proper alliance. Observe and note very carefully, we are told, a particular picture in Saloon C of the ancient masters, contributed by Lord Carlisle from the Castle Howard Collection. It is a landscape, catalogued as a Paul Brill, and praised as such by Dr. Waagen in his book about pictures in England. Now, having looked at the picture, we are told, further, to observe that it is not by Paul Brill at all, but only a clever imitation, or cento, made by John Jackson, the famous portrait-painter, when a young man. The canvas, we are assured, is of Jackson's date, not Paul Brill's; and Jackson, it is well known, was patronised through life by the leading lords of his native Yorkshire—Lord Mulgrave and Lord Carlisle. Funny, indeed, if the Doctor has been really taken in (but he is seldom wrong). Will not Mr. Morris Moore rejoice?

Mr. Dickens has brought "Little Dorrit" to an end, and if every expectation that was raised about its conduct and its close has not been made good the public has no right to be displeased with its writer, or otherwise than grateful to one who has done so much and so well to gladden and instruct all who speak "words which wise Bacon or brave Raleigh spoke." There was great good sense in the recent remark of a well-known writer who was asked "What he thought of 'Little Dorrit,' now that it was ended?" His reply was, "I like it the best of all Mr. Dickens's works." Being charged with what his friend was pleased to call the exorbitance of his praise, he observed, with an intelligent smile, "Why, I always like that book the best of Mr. Dickens's which I read the last."

The labour and anxiety of the Art-Treasures Exhibition have hurried two men of mark to premature graves. Mr. Kemble died while in harness for the Manchester men, and Mr. Edward Holmes was buried on Saturday last within sight of Manchester. The laborious task for which by taste he was so well fitted, that of selecting and arranging chronologically the best examples of English water-colour art, was intrusted to Mr. Holmes. When near the end of his labours, disease stepped in and unfitted him bodily for what he was about. Yet he still worked on, and walked in the procession before Prince Albert on the opening day. It was easy to see, in the words of the old ballad, that "Death was with him dealing," and that he had not long to live. Poor fellow! he is no longer among us. The men of Manchester, as was to be expected, have behaved like men of feeling to the widow of an able officer who died thus prematurely while in their service.

If some sculptors are suffered to have their way, St. Paul's as a piece of architecture will be sadly disfigured with a monument to the Duke of Wellington. Instead of thinking of Sir Christopher Wren at the same moment with Wellington and themselves, some sculptors (we forbear to name them) are entirely ignoring Wren, just as sculptors in the last century forgot our grand old Gothic architects when busy with monuments—pancake monuments as they are called—for Winchester or Westminster Abbey. We hope Dean Milman and Mr. Penrose will both of them have a word to say about the monument in St. Paul's to the Duke. Both have a right to be heard on such a point—beyond their official connection with St. Paul's—both are men of fine natural and cultivated tastes.

A contemporary, who gives his days and nights not to Addison but Pope, has just published a little discovery of moment that will gratify the many admirers of the nightingale of Twickenham. Pope's sister-in-law, or half sister, was not, as has hitherto been supposed, the daughter of his mother by a previous marriage, but the daughter of his father by a previous marriage. Old Alexander Pope's first wife died in London, in 1679, and was buried in the church of St. Benet Fink, recently swallowed up by Mr. Tite's Royal Exchange approaches. Her Christian name, it appears from the burial entry, quoted by our contemporary, was Magdalen (so was her daughter's); her other name is unknown. The other discovery to which our contemporary gives such undue prominence—that Pope's father was a merchant in Broadstreet, London, in 1677—has been a patent fact for many years. Mr. Bolton Corney, we are sure, with his customary politeness, will be delighted to show our contemporary the little volume containing the fact we mention.

Having copied from a contemporary a discovery of moment connected with an English poet, we will here insert a very curious paper, hitherto unpublished and unreferred to, connected with King Charles I. and the celebrated painter, Daniel Mytens. It is the more curious because it contains the earliest evidence we possess of King Charles's love for the fine arts. When this was written, "the grey, discredited, Monarch" was only Prince of Wales, and in his twenty-fifth year. The paper is entitled

CHARLES PRINCE OF WALES' GRANT TO DANIEL MYTENS.

Righte thrustie and welbelovied wee greet you well. Whereas in and by one Indenture dated the 29th day of August last made betweene o'selfe one the one parte and Daniell Mytens of London Picture Drawer one the other part, for considerations as moving wee have demised and granted unto the said Daniell Mytens all that messuage or tenement with the yard and garden plott behind the same adjoyning as it is nowe enclosed with a brick wall sett and being at the upper end of St. Martins Lane in the parish of St. Martins in the Fields buttred and bounded as in the said Indenture is expressed of which p'misses wee now stand possessed for divers yeares yett enduring by and under a lease thereof made by Allen Turner of the parish of St. Martins in the Fields aforesaid unto Sr Patericke Murray and by ye said Sr Patericke Murray late assigned unto us To have and to hold the said messuage or tenement unto the said Daniell Mytens his Executors and assigns from the feast day of St. John the Baptist last past before the date hereof unto the full end and terme of 12 yeares and a halfe from thence fully to be complete and ended yielding and paying the yearly rent of vj d at the feast of St. Michael the Archangele onelie if it shalbe demanded, with divers Covenants in ye said Indenture conteyned as in and by the said Indenture, &c. Dated at Newmarkett 30 Decem. 1624.

To o' right trustie and welbelovied
Sr Henry Hobart, Kt. &c.

When we read this we reflect how appropriate is the locality which Charles assigned to Mytens. Vansomer had lived there; and long after Mytens had left it, in the same precinct, perhaps in the same house, was established the St. Martin's-lane Academy, the original of the Royal Academy of Arts now in Trafalgar-square, and (will Sir Charles Eastlake excuse us?) at the bottom of St. Martin's-lane.

On the 28th ult. the Sardinian Senate passed a bill for the abolition of the usury laws.

MUSIC.

A NEW performer has appeared at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE—Signor Corsi, a barytone of considerable Continental reputation, who made his debut in this country on Tuesday last. Verdi's "Nabuccodonasor," or "Nino," as it is called here, was revived on this occasion. This opera, it may be remembered, was produced at this theatre some nine or ten years ago; and, as scriptural subjects cannot be brought upon our stage, the captivity of the Israelites in Babylon under Nebuchadnezzar was changed into an imaginary captivity of the Babylonians in Assyria, under a certain King Nino, or Nino. The pride of Nino, like that of Nebuchadnezzar, is rebuked by the judgment of Heaven; and the miraculous interposition of Providence in behalf of the true believers takes place in this ridiculous perversion of the subject in favour of one set of idolators against another, to the utter destruction of all dramatic interest. The opera, even in its original state, is a very poor one, the music not rising even to the usual level of Verdi. When formerly brought out at this theatre, it was the reverse of successful; and, when afterwards produced at the Royal Italian Opera under a different title, and with a different but equally absurd perversion of the subject, it likewise failed egregiously, notwithstanding all the care and splendour with which it was got up. We think, therefore, that Mr. Lumley has scarcely shown his usual judgment in attempting the revival of a worthless opera—an attempt which cannot but be attended with another failure. Nor was there occasion to produce it for the sake of Signor Corsi. It is in the character of *Rigoletto* that he has achieved his greatest success; and, had this opera been now produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, it would not only have shown Signor Corsi to the greatest advantage, but would have served to counterbalance the great attraction of "Rigoletto" at the Royal Italian Opera. Nino, nevertheless, afforded Signor Corsi the opportunity of showing himself a first-rate artist. He is a large, thick-set man, and, in his person, the Assyrian monarch did not look very kinglike. But his head is striking, his features are expressive, and his action has great force and energy. In the scenes where the mighty King is stricken to the earth by the curse of Heaven his acting was fine, and, but for the absurd perversion of the subject, would have been deeply pathetic. His voice is at once powerful and sweet, and he uses it like an accomplished artist. We hope he will soon appear in some character more worthy of him. In the very unpleasant character of *Abigale*, the haughty, usurping slave, Mdle. Spezia displayed much dramatic as well as vocal power. Her action was bold and energetic, and, from her execution of the music, it was evident that it was quite familiar to her. We never before heard her show so much strength of voice. This, indeed, is the one thing needful in Verdi's music; and the consequence is, that the singers of the present Italian school strain their voices till they very soon wear them out. We should be sorry should this catastrophe happen to Mdle. Spezia, who has many fine qualities; but she seems in some danger of it. The other principal parts, performed by Mdle. Ramos and Mr. Charles Braham, do not call for any remark.

THE debut of the interesting young singer, Mdle. Victoire Balfe, has been as successful as her warmest friends could desire. She appeared before the public for the first time, at the LYCEUM, on Thursday last week, as *Amina*, in the "Sonnambula," and repeated the same performance on Tuesday last. Her name, as the daughter of our favourite English composer, and the current reports of her talents and accomplishments, attracted an overflowing audience on the night of her debut, and the highest expectations were more than realised. This young girl, not yet twenty, who never in her life had encountered the public gaze, proved to be not only an exquisite singer but an admirable actress. With a light, graceful figure, a face beaming with intelligence and feeling, a voice which (though it has not yet gained its full strength) is music in its very sound, and, above all, the freshness and charm of early youth, her personation of the rustic heroine was inexpressibly captivating, and excited the audience to enthusiasm. The excessive timidity under which she laboured for a time seemed only to render her more interesting; and when she retired at the conclusion of the piece it was amid cheers and acclamations from every part of the house. On Tuesday evening her performance was equally beautiful, and her reception equally flattering. We trust, however, that Mr. Balfe's good sense will save her from the dangers of over-exertion. She is evidently a delicate girl, and unable as yet to undergo the wear and tear of theatrical life.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY's fourth concert of the season took place, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening. The programme included Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, Mozart's symphony in E flat, Bennett's overture, the "Naiades," and Rossini's overture to "The Siege of Corinth," all of which were performed in a style which we have never heard surpassed. Sivioli (who was brought from Paris for this concert) played Mendelssohn's violin concerto, and a fantasia of his own, descriptive of Carnival scenes at Madrid. He displayed all his marvellous and (in some respects) unrivalled powers, and was received with unabated enthusiasm. Madame Comte Borchardt, prima donna of the Royal Opera at Brussels, made her first public appearance in this country; and, by her performance of Beethoven's famous scena, "Ah, perfido," and a brilliant air from the French opera, "Le Caid," showed herself a singer of a very high order.

THE NEW PHILHARMONIC had their third and last concert at the same place on Wednesday evening. Its principal features were Beethoven's magnificent symphony in B flat, and Mozart's serenade in C minor, for eight wind instruments; a charming work, new to the English public in its original form, but not unknown to our amateurs as a quintet for stringed instruments. Madame Gassier sang two airs of Rossini and Bellini with her usual brilliancy.

AT THE MUSICAL UNION, on Tuesday, the novelty was Madame Schumann's performance (accompanied by Ernst and Piatti) of Beethoven's Grand Trio in B flat, Op. 97, and Mendelssohn's Rondo Capriccioso in E minor. This most accomplished pianist has been too little heard among us this season. We believe she takes her departure very soon; but, before she leaves, she is to give a morning concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Friday next.

THE principal benefit concert of the week has been Miss Dolby and Mr. Lindsay Sloper's, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday morning. It was an elegant and highly-classical entertainment, attended by an overflowing assemblage of the most fashionable company in town.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL give their comic and musical entertainment, "Patchwork," at Nottingham during the coming week.

JULIEN'S SUMMER CONCERTS.—M. Julien has announced his intention to make a tour in the provinces next month, for the purpose of giving a series of open-air concerts. Amongst the towns he is about to visit are Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and other places in the manufacturing districts. In addition to M. Julien's powerful orchestra he will have the assistance of military bands and popular vocalists, the attractions of Astley's Hippodrome, and Darby's pyrotechnic displays.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HATMARKET.—Mr. Falconer, the author of "The Cagot," has further justified his dramatic claims by a new production, in two acts, which was acted on Monday. The subject and manners of the piece are French. It is called "A Husband for an Hour." The husband, for a wonder, is the stage hero, and received the assistance of Mr. Buckstone's talent as his representative. In the first act he appears as a gardener; in the second as a count. Here is a contrast of approved efficiency; at the end of the first act, also, he is supposed to be dead; at the beginning of the second he is witnessed to be living; here is another, certain to tell, however often repeated. The gardener, Robert, is secretly attached to Julie, the Countess de Clairville (Miss Reynolds), who turns out, ultimately, to be no countess; for the family lawyer, *Le Clerg* (Mr. Rogers), appears on the scene, and proves that Robert is entitled to the estate and titles. Now, Julie has an affianced lover, the Marquis de Crèvecoeur (Mr. W. Farren), who, on this change of fortune, acts like a blackguard, and proposes that Julie should be his mistress, instead of his wife. Whereupon Julie marries, on the spur of the moment, the Count Robert, on condition that he, rustic-bred as he was, and therefore no match for the well-practised Marquis, should challenge the titled villain; which he does, and, as a matter of course, gets run through the body. To the credit of Julie, it must be stated that such a result was not premeditated; nevertheless, she is made, by the intervention of *Le Clerg*, to feel that she has acted as if it had been, and her remorse is poignant. She secludes herself from the world for three years. Meanwhile Count Robert, who is reported dead, labours hard to educate himself, so as to become fit for his new position; and succeeds so well that

on his reappearance, he is the superior of the Marquis in the duel. The Countess, on the solicitation of friends, has consented to be present at a party of fashionables in her honour, when the Marquis has the impudence to urge again his claims to the hand of the widowed Countess; but she is really high-minded, and treats him with scorn. Count Robert, in the dress and under the name of an English Lord Thornley, is at the party, and proves indeed a thorn in the side of the Marquis, and a passage of arms takes place between them, when the latter is worsted. Julie is grateful—something more, perhaps—to her protector. But it is expedient to test the real state of her feelings, and Count Robert appears again in the dress of the gardener, claims her as his wife, and affects a rudeness which offends. He returns, therefore, to his anglican and noble disguise, and again charms. Nothing now remains but to demonstrate that the rude horticulturist and the polished aristocrat are the same person, whereupon all parties are made happy, except the Marquis, who has earned shame and misery by his misconduct. An underplot, in which the servants go through the same phases, in an inferior type, as their employers, serves to vary the current of sentiment, and introduces the fun that always arises from the exhibition of "high life below stairs." The reader will perceive that such a story is interesting in itself, and, with the aid of good acting and good scenery, could not easily fail of success. In all probability a prolonged run attends this piece.

ADELPHI.—It has taken Mr. Webster many years to attain the position of a great actor; but, having arrived at the eminence, he maintains it proudly and surely. On Wednesday he gave the public another example how well he can support and realise a life-hero throughout five acts, in every variety of biographical exigence. The drama provided for this purpose has been written by M. Bourcault, and is entitled "George Darville." It is the story of a young sculptor, who, too impatient to earn wealth gradually by his profession, eagerly seizes on the accident of finding a large sum of money, and on the strength of it becomes an opulent and married man. Meanwhile the loser of the pocket-book in which the cash was contained, not being able to account satisfactorily to his employers for the deficiency, is driven to despair and commits suicide. Darville becomes aware of this fact just on the eve of his marriage, and hence assumes the aspect of a man penetrated by a constant remorse. At this point Mr. Webster's elaborate acting commences, and he proceeds gradually to win for himself the laurels of a dramatic artist; nor has he long to wait his guerdon; for his triumph, in which Madame Celeste shared, was secured at the end of the third act. Mrs. Darville has, by means of the fatal pocket-book, identified her husband in the transaction, and seeks to repair the wrong by appropriating some of the notes in it to the son of its former possessor, then a clerk under a feigned name in her husband's own establishment. In the portrayal of this character Madame Celeste has many phases of feeling to depict, and indeed rivals Mr. Webster in the skill with which she manages details of the most intricate description. The two last acts sustain the interest of the plot admirably to the end. Darville becomes a sufferer from many passions. Jealousy, remorse, despair exert their influence upon him. He comes, too, into communication with the robber (Mr. Paul Bedford) who had thrown the packet at his feet and claimed half the contents; and ultimately discovers that his wife is acquainted with his guilty secret. He flees from his home, and contemplates suicide, in which he is prevented by his wife, who follows his steps and who dies in his arms. This is the catastrophe of the play. To gain her he was induced to appropriate the treasure of another; and his punishment is, by means of that same wealth, to lose her. The moral is a solemn and severe one; and too gloomy indeed would have been the drama which conveyed it, but that the author has adroitly thrown in some comic scenes, in which Mr. Wright and Miss Wyndham, with a numerous family of sons and daughters, the accumulations of ten years, are provided with ample opportunities for exhibiting an abundance of humours. Admirably acted throughout, this well-conceived and capably-written drama will doubtless rival "Janet Pride" in popularity. The performance was for the benefit of Mdme. Celeste, who was rewarded by an overflowing house, and honoured by an unusual "exposition" of bouquets.

ST. JAMES'S.—The opera of "Dragonette" was performed on Saturday, when Mdle. Corally Guffroy appeared as the heroine;—a military young lady, brought up by an old sergeant in true military style, who, in the course of the incidents, assumes the garb of her brother, and thus conceals the fact of his having been absent without leave. In this character she incurs the peril of a quarrel, about a fair *cantiniere*—in whom a conscript dancing-master has an interest—during which she faints; but her brother arrives just in time, when they rush into one another's arms. Whether as boy or girl, Mdle. C. Guffroy supports the character with much delicacy and grace, and adopts the manners of the camp with a pretty readiness that commands applause. The humours of the dancing-master are grotesquely rendered by M. Tajan; and the music, which is by Herr Offenbach, is appropriate, and filled with the true martial spirit.

DRURY LANE.—The morning performance at this theatre, on Wednesday, was attended by a crowded audience, by whom the equestrian feats of Ella, and the balloon and hurdle races, were evidently enjoyed. The evening performances throughout the week have proved very attractive.

THE FLOWER SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

A FASHIONABLE crowd filled the Crystal Palace on Saturday last; attracted thither by the first flower show of the season, to which was added the display of the whole system of waterworks. The arrangement of the flowers was admirable. A double stand ran from the centre of the building to the crystal fountain on the south and the arboretum on the north, and another was placed in the east transept opposite the grand orchestra. On these the flowers were ranged in triple rows, and the effect produced as the eye ranged along them was beautiful in the extreme, and, viewed from the gallery, almost magical. At one glance was embraced an extensive mass of flowers of every imaginable hue, flanked on each side by the delicate orange and other choice trees, the usual denizens of the Palace; and moving among them were seen crowds of ladies attired in graceful and elegant costumes, all making up a scene of surpassing beauty and loveliness. In the transept the azaleas were in the ascendant. A more beautiful collection of this exuberant flower was rarely witnessed. As you approached it had the appearance of one monster bouquet, so thick-set and profuse was the bloom, the tints varying from the finest white to the deepest crimson. On the stand running south from the transept was a display of fruit, small but most choice; huge grapes, magnificent pines, immense strawberries, and tempting nocturnes and peaches. Next came a fine collection of gloxinias, with their thistle-like flowers and variegated stems. Further on were lilies, aphelexis, fuchsias, and calceolarias. On the stand to the north were collections of orchids, delicate ferns, and beauteous cacti. The tulips were few in number, but perfect in form and rich in colour. After the flower show came the display of the fountains; and the whole played successfully for more than twenty minutes—the sky, which had been cloudy, clearing off just as the grand jet made its appearance. The Crystal Palace orchestra and two military bands played at intervals throughout the day. The weather proved propitious; and the fête was completely successful. There were present on the occasion 3705 half-guinea visitors, and 9223 season-ticket holders; making a total of 12,933.

A THIRSTY MODEL AND A MANCHESTER ARTIST.—The Manchester Guardian, in its notice of one of the pictures at the Exhibition, tells the following amusing anecdote of Liversedge the artist, who was a native of that city:—Liversedge was always anxious to find characteristic models. He had some trouble in discovering a suitable head for the drunken tinker of the "Induction to the Taming of the Shrew." At length he found a cobbler that he thought would suit, when well primed with liquor, and set him in his studio in the proper attitude, with a bottle of gin beside him, and permission to drink whenever he pleased. The bottle of gin was soon emptied, but the cobbler continued as sober as a judge. Another bottle was brought and emptied, with no better result. "Be off!" cried Liversedge, at last, in a passion; "it will cost more to make you drunk than the picture will fetch."

OATHS TO WITNESSES BEFORE THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—A report has just been published by the select committee appointed to consider and report on the expediency of altering the present mode of administering oaths to witnesses to be examined by committees of the House. The committee have unanimously agreed to the following resolutions:—"That it is expedient to discontinue the practice of examining witnesses on oath before committees in all cases in which the administration of an oath does not appear to the House necessary for the purposes of the inquiry. The committee ought, therefore, in future to examine the witnesses without their having been previously sworn, except in cases in which it may be otherwise ordered by the House. That as the inquiries before committees on private bills involve questions of fact in which private interests are concerned, it is expedient that such committees should be directed by a standing order to examine witnesses on oath, except in cases in which it may be otherwise ordered by the House."

DR. LANDER, of Athens, states that from ten to twelve drops of chloroform, in a little water, is an unfailing remedy in sea-sickness. One dose has been known to give immediate relief.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS, OXFORD-STREET.

CLASSIFICATION is the necessary consequence of the great expansion of art-production in our own times: it therefore gives us pleasure to see the commencement of a series of exhibitions calculated to show the female talent in the country. With so fair a commencement we cannot doubt that they may take a permanent hold on the public attention. Strength of will and power of creation belonging rather to the other sex, we do not of course look for the more daring efforts in an exhibition of female artists; but observation, taste, or the art of selection, and various other qualities adapted to the arts, are to be found in this Oxford-street display. In some instances art-history shows that the other sex possesses the element of power. The German race has sent forth Angelica Kauffmann; the French have Rosa Bonheur; and as a very fair specimen of vigorous powers in a female we call attention to No. 35 in this exhibition, "The Highland Emigrants" of Mrs. McLan, who has filled so honourable a place in our art-schools, and is the widow of a true-hearted Caledonian whose genial and versatile powers will not soon be forgotten in the Land of Cakes.

The composition of No. 35 is simple, the figures being in three masses perfectly concordant with the configuration of the land and water. The boat, moored to a shelf of Hebridean rock, has its emigrants about to depart, another group awaits its turn, and the third, on the top of the rock, is dissolved in grief, while the piper plays "Cha till, cha till, mi tuille" (I shall return never), all stretching out their hands to the glen they will never see more, and crying, "May God put the fearful sounds out of my ears!" The whole subject is vehemently pathetic, and in drawing and expression the individual figures will stand the test of examination; in fact, one R.A., at least, in our eye might see that in this there is no histrionic exaggeration, and take a profitable lesson. But it would be no compliment to a woman of thought and power to indicate no dissent. We think, then, that the colour of the boat group is good, and relieved by sparkling touches; but that there is a heaviness in the purple clouds and in the tone of the painting of the background, which is to us unpleasant. Mrs. McLan, as a woman, has seized the pathetic side of a great social question. Are we unfair or presumptuous in the case of emigration, in obedience to a great law of economic gravitation, to ask Mrs. McLan to paint two companion pictures, as prologue and epilogue to the heart-rending scene she has given us?—one representing the Celtic cottager in his despair, his indolence, his misery, and his insolvency which has dragged so many a Scotch and Irish proprietor into the slough of despair; and another picture of the same group settled in the New World in abundance and content, jingling the dollars and filling the quail in the pleasant prairies of the Catamadawanapuit.

The productions of Elizabeth Murray show great talent; for instance, 260, "Idleness," a sketch of a dark-haired Spanish girl, with the very elixir of beauty in the lines of her face. 228, by the same artist, is another sylvan. The niche or window in which she appears, adorned à la Mieris, but with the details not renaissance but Arcadian—an agreeable variety. In landscape Mrs. Elizabeth Murray is equally strong; 169, "The Tour of the Villa—Valley of Orutana, Teneriffe." Here we have a perfect seizure of the sharp outline of the sweet south at midday; it may not be so poetical as more temperate regions robed in floods of colour, but we feel that it is the literal transcript of a pleasing truth. In the other view of "Funchal, Madeira" (200), the wide-spread town on the hill and the water lilies in the near tank are all admirable. Her liquids are perfect. But has not Mrs. Murray been rather too much taken with the somewhat unreal foregrounds of Turner? With every admiration of her great talents, are not her solids rather too limpid? There is a substratum of light in her solid objects, whether a wall or a pair of boots, that make them look too much like opaque Bohemian crystal. This is putting the case perhaps rather too strongly. If we indicate this regret it is with the belief that this lady has signal capacity to avert this defect.

No. 90, "A Scene on the Coast of Ayrshire," by Mrs. Blackburn, is truth itself; there is no doubt of this being painted from nature with the resolute will neither to adorn nor alter it. We have the cold, snowy hills; the black furrow of the field; the bleak castle à la Wolf's crag, and a winter sun sending a chill light over the landscape, which is enlivened by a capital pair of plough horses, done with great care of drawing and felicity of colour. Other clever landscapes by ladies are numerous and of every variety; such as No. 64, "Bridge at Festiniog, North Wales," by Mrs. Frances Stoddart; 139, "Castle of Tancerville," by Lady Belcher; No. 81, "A Sand Storm in the Desert," by Mrs. Robertson Blaine. Altogether this exhibition is, from its being a first one, an interesting episode in the art season.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS IN SCOTLAND.

THIS, to speak plainly, is the Edinburgh Art-Union, established as far back as 1833, so as to be the parent of all similar institutions in the United Kingdom. The exhibition in Waterloo-place comprises not only those pictures that have been selected for 1857, but also several previous works now permanently incorporated in the gallery of the Association. To this latter class belongs the "Oberon and Titania" of Mr. Noel Paton—the work that has established the reputation of the artist as the Scotchman who has obtained the greatest mastery of the human form. In the details this picture is beautiful. Invention and fancy here flourish to satisfy the most exigent with, clever drawing visible in fifty elves and woodsprites, to say nothing of the principal figures. But from the nature of the subject the artist has necessarily debarred himself from those qualities of concentration of action which always please. In this picture unity exists to the mind but not to the eye.

The Scottish scenes are interesting, and among them we especially remark the "Porteous Mob," by Drummond. The "Heart of Mid Lothian" has embalmed an event that otherwise would be scarcely known to the southern portion of our readers. In this picture we find a faithful reproduct of the costumes and architecture of the period—for improvement has made sad havoc of the older portions of Edinburgh. The improvised gallows, the blind piper fleeing from the fray, and all the other incidents are given with felicity of invention.

"Dawn Revealing the New World to Columbus," by Harvey, is a work of higher and simpler conception; but the painting is in some respects not up to the truly dramatic power which the artist has evinced in the situation. The discoverer is a grand figure, and the dawn is poetical; but the painting is in some places weak and over-muddled. Still the picture is a noble one, and to us much preferable to his namby-pamby Covenanter.

"Inverloch Castle," by Horatio Macculloch, and other pictures, confirm our impression that this artist is the first of resident Scotchmen as an interpreter of essentially Scottish landscape. Alexander Nasmyth, with all his brilliancy of talent, was Italian, not Scotch; his son Patrick was in art an Anglo-Dutchman; Thomson, of Duddingstone, had power, but was coarse. Macculloch has more than Thomson's large grasp of Scottish nature, and far more mastery of the arcana of the technical branches of his profession. See, for instance, the "Castle of Inverloch"—the ricochet of sunlight from the mountain brows to the water, the feebly-gilded moss-grown walls, and the absolute truth of the pebbled beach in the broad warmth of the foreground, with all the upper air cooled by lingering clouds, like an army beaten, to be sure, but slowly yielding ground, and having stubborn struggles on the middle heights. Mr. Macculloch has seized the essence of Highland landscape. No velvet turf nor shaggy wood serves as a framework, as in the south; but grandeur of outline and puissant association here strike on the fibres of the heart of the Caledonian.

It remains for us briefly to run over one or two other pictures. "The Shadow on the Path," by James Archer, a specimen of the minute rendering of foliage, of the modern school, but with fine light and shade; "A Nameless Hill," by Waller A. Paton, another most painstaking work; "Skaters—Duddingstone Loch," by C. Lees, one of the cleverest ice-scenes we have seen for a long period; and "Un Giorno Magro," by Houston, who appears to have gone to Italy. We congratulate him on a decided advance.

The following paintings have been purchased, in conformity with the provision of the charter which has reference to the formation of a National Gallery:—"The Quarrel of Oberon and Titania," by Noel

Paton, 1850, £700; "Dawn Revealing the New World to Columbus," by Harvey, 1855, £315; "The Porteous Mob," by Drummond, 1856, £160; "Inverloch Castle," by H. Macculloch, 1857, £200.

THE TREATMENT OF INSANITY IN SCOTLAND.

(FIRST ARTICLE.)

WE have a distinct recollection of having seen, in our youth, a shaggy, bearded man, wrapped up in rags, fastened to some kind of post in the ground by a roadside, and usually living in a hole dug out of a bank, and littered with straw. There was a cottage close at hand in which some relation dwelt, who looked after the idiot, and into which he was probably moved in bad weather; but this was his ordinary abode in the summer days when we wandered in his neighbourhood. He excited our interest, but not that of our elders; and his existence seemed to be regarded by them as nothing unusual. Indeed, we have a faint recollection that at a little distance from the other end of the town where we lived there was a similar case. The man was fatuous, making grimaces, uttering gibberish, and greedily devouring all kinds of food he could obtain. The magnificent asylums now everywhere erected for such persons—the tender care taken of them, and of all the insane, by Dr. Connolly and other medical men—the careful supervision by the officers connected with the administration of the poor and the helpless, assure us that such cases are not now found in England; and we remark with pleasure and pride the progress which the contrast of the idiot in his cave and an idiot at Hanwell or Colney Hatch shows to have taken place. The fact has been recalled, after many years' oblivion, by reading in the Report on Lunatic Asylums in Scotland* descriptions of scenes almost similar. We quote specimens:—

D. H., at Lybster, in Caithness: Lives alone, in a small one-room cottage, where he prepares his food himself. He is insane, and fancies that attempts are made to poison him. He is a pauper, and his mother receives 12s. 6d. a quarter on his account.

R. P., aged 44, and A. P., paupers, of Dysart, live together in the village of Gallatoun. Their house contains two rooms, the inner forming their bed-room. The bottom of the bed-frame consisted of loose and irregularly-placed rough boards, one of them being the outer plank of a tree, knotty and uneven. There was no mattress of any kind, nor even loose straw. The coverings were mere rags, which could afford scarcely any protection against cold. The floor was of damp earth, and that of the outer room in some parts inch-deep of water. A chair, a small rickety table, and a cupboard constituted the entire furniture. There were no means of cooking food, and no plate or piece of crockery of any kind to hold it. The window of the front room had no glass. The house, which belonged to the parish, presented a most depressing picture of dirt, wretchedness, and want.

These, too, were paupers; and on the representation of the Commissioners all three were provided for in asylums. The following is a case in which the mother had property, and resisted the interference of the Poor-law authorities:—

M. D., aged 25: Lives with her father and mother: they occupy a wretched room on the ground floor, a portion of which, measuring 8 ft. by 5, is rudely railed off to form a cage, in which the young woman is confined. It contains a miserable bed placed on the floor of damp earth, in which a hole is scooped out. She lay on the bed rolled up in the coverlet, but the bars of the cage were so broad, and the room so dark, that it was impossible to tell exactly in what condition she was as to clothing and cleanliness. The unhappy girl has passed several years in this state.

These two are also cases of lunatics under private care:—

A. C., aged 55: Kept by his brother, has been insane about 25 years, but for the last 12 has been confined in a room up stairs, without having ever been out of it. We found him lying in bed, in a state of nudity, wrapped up in a sheet of sackcloth. The bed was very dirty, and covered with fragments of food. He had nearly lost the use of his limbs.

D. T., aged 22, an idiot: Resides with his parents, who have two other imbecile children, at C—, in Caithness-shire. When visited he was sitting by the fire almost naked. He was very much emaciated, and his head and legs were covered with a cutaneous eruption. His habits are very dirty, and he is frequently beaten, with a view of correcting them. His appetite is great, but it would appear is generally very imperfectly satisfied.

These are specimens of lunatics living under the care of individuals with whom they are placed, or to whom they belong. The Report contains many such melancholy pictures, more affecting to the beholders, probably, than to the insane themselves. They are, we believe, happily unconscious of either degradation or suffering, and their apparent misery rouses in others the sympathy which begets help and kindness. At times the calamity, when prolonged, wears out the patience of friends and relatives, and changes even kind mothers into furies. For such cases the individuals, and not the public authorities, are to blame, except in allowing the insane to remain under the care of private persons, and not providing sufficient accommodation for them. The law of Scotland is singularly defective on this point, and makes no provision for securing a fair treatment of the insane in public asylums. It does not provide such asylums, and accordingly none exist.

What are called public asylums, of which there are but seven, originate in private benevolence, but are chartered, and placed under the supervision of the authorities. They receive both pauper and private patients, and generally treat them much better than they are or can be treated in the cottages of the peasantry. But in some of them, though the old system of coercion is no longer generally in force, there prevails a practice of shutting up patients, in total seclusion, in small cells with stone floors and darkened windows. They are allowed no other covering than blankets, and no other bedding than loose straw cast on the floor. Similar treatment drives the same mad, and must increase insanity and its cost in Scotland.

In private establishments, though licensed and subject to supervision, the treatment is extremely bad. Amongst those who keep them for profit are a "victual-dealer," an "unsuccessful baker," "a gardener," and "a woman keeping a public-house." They are deficient in the more ordinary accommodation, even want tables, and the patients take their food sitting on their beds or squatting in the corners of the floors or the courts. Mattresses soaked and left unchanged for days are not uncommon. It seems as if the swine in a well-arranged English farm are far better taken care of, in respect to lodging and cleanliness, than the insane paupers in some of these establishments. The parishes are only how to get rid of them at the smallest cost. Two places, Lilybank, at Musselburgh, and Hill End, at Greenock, are especially pointed out by the Commissioners as shamefully conducted. The old system of neglect, restraint, and coercion is continued in some of these establishments in all its rigour. They take the patients to do for them in the cheapest manner; and chains, being cheaper than attendants, are preferred. Kindness seems unknown; and the history of these establishments is one long, dreary description of neglect, dirt, inefficient diet, straps, strait-jackets, and brutal coercion.

To leave painful details for general facts, we must state that the total number of the insane in Scotland is 7403, 3736 being males and 3667 females. 2732 are private patients, 4642 are paupers, and 29 are criminals. Of 3328 in asylums, 708 were considered curable, and 2620 incurable; and of 277 in unlicensed private establishments, 17 were considered curable and 260 incurable, the different proportions being probably due to the fact that those in the incipient stages of the disease are sent in greater proportions to asylums than to the other establishments. Of the total 7403, 768 are considered curable, 4032 incurable, and 2603 congenital idiots. These are curious facts, but more for comparison hereafter than at present, or with other countries for which data are wanting.

(To be continued.)

* "Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to Inquire into the Lunatic Asylums of Scotland," &c. Two volumes.

OPENING OF THE CRUMLIN VIADUCT.—This magnificent structure (which was opened for traffic on the 25th of May) was formally opened on Monday, in the presence of many of the principal engineers in the country, and a vast number of spectators. The viaduct, by far the largest in the world, has been erected for the purpose of extending the Newport-Abergavenny, and Hereford line to Tuff Vale, thus opening up the means of communication between the rich mineral districts of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire. Its height is 200 feet, and beneath runs the Western Valley line of the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company. It is almost exclusively constructed of iron. When the first train passed over a shout from thousands of voices rent the air, and the sight was a most spirit-stirring one.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 48 feet above level of sea, corrected for sea, and reduced to 30 in.	Temperature. Highest.	Temperature. Lowest.	Temperature. Adopted Mean.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain in Inches.
May 28	29.842	67.4	43.0	54.5	56.6	54.4	62.8	56.9	N.	10	0.000
" 29	29.903	62.6	42.8	53.3	56.3	52.4	61.8	56.5	N.	10	0.000
" 30	30.020	57.8	47.3	51.8	56.5	52.0	57.2	52.4	N.	10	0.000
" 31	30.088	63.2	43.3	54.9	59.8	51.6	62.6	53.1	E.	0	0.000
June 1	30.060	65.7	36.4	54.2	59.6	53.1	64.6	52.4	E.	4	0.000
" 2	29.909	68.8	38.0	56.5	62.2	51.8	66.5	56.4	SE. S.	5	0.000
" 3	29.920	71.6	47.1	57.8	58.5	55.3	71.4	60.8	SW.	3	0.006
Means	29.963	65.3	42.6	54.7	58.5	52.9	63.8	55.5			0.006

The range of temperature during the week was 35.2 degrees.

The wind was blowing freshly on the morning of the 30th and on the days of June 1 and 2; and on the nights of May 28 and 31 it was blowing keenly from the N. and E. The horizon was very misty on the morning of the 28th. A few drops of rain fell on the evening of the 29th, but the quantity was too slight to be registered in the rain-gauge. At seven a.m. and ten a.m. of June 3 a little rain was falling; but the day and afternoon were fine and clear.

The sky was much overcast during the latter part of May; but was brilliantly clear on the nights of May 31 and June 1.

J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Tempera- ture of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum and Maximum at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
	Inches.				0-10				Miles.	Inches.
May 27	29.776	58.1	48.6	70	5	46.2	68.0	SSW.	186	.000
" 28	29.815	57.2	50.2	75	6	42.3	68.9	SE. NE. E.	198	.001
" 29	29.941	54.0	47.0	76	10	50.6	59.3	NE. N.	230	.000
" 30	30.023	53.8	44.3	65	9	50.9	62.5	N. NE.	236	.014
" 31	30.063	53.6	44.6	68	1	46.7	63.5	NE. E.	322	.000
June 1	29.984	54.1	44.0	65	4	42.2	63.8	ESE.	282	.001
" 2	29.860	57.2	44.0	61	5	42.8	65.8	SSW.	194	.000

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

THE "SUSQUEHANNA."—The United States' paddle-wheel steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, Captain Joshua Sands, has come to this country with several officers on board, to render assistance in laying down the great Atlantic telegraph cable. She has four tubular boilers fitted athwart-ships, with upright tubes, the water lying around them. These boilers were constructed on a new plan by the chief engineer of the United States' Navy, and were made at Baltimore; this is the first ship, with the exception of the *Merrimac*, which has been fitted with them. Her average consumption of coals (of which she stows away 1000 tons) is about 35 tons for the 24 hours, which amount produces an average speed of 10 knots an hour under steam alone. Her cylinders are six feet in diameter, ten-feet stroke, carrying from 12lb. to 18lb. pressure of steam, 16lb. being the average; average revolutions, fifteen or sixteen.

THE UNITED STATES' STEAM CORVETTE "NIAGARA."

THE important event of the laying down of an electric cable between this country and America has led to the visit of this Leviathan ship of war to our waters; and she, and the paddle-sloop *Susquehanna*, which will accompany her as consort, and to render any assistance she may require, are now both lying in the river off Gravesend. Since her arrival in the Thames she has been visited by thousands, anxious to inspect the largest ship afloat in the world; and the courtesy and attention shown by her officers to all who have boarded her are not the least satisfactory reminiscence connected with this magnificent vessel, and the interesting purpose for which she has arrived here.

The *Niagara* corvette was built by the celebrated George Steers, the builder of the renowned schooner *America*, and is in form almost a gigantic reproduction of that famous craft that, a few years since, so wonderfully astonished the old school of yacht-builders at the Isle of Wight. Of her merits, as to whether her form is well adapted for a fighting-ship, it is not in our province to assume an opinion. The relative merits of her and our own style of fighting-ships is giving rise to much controversy among naval authorities at the present time, and we leave the subject in the hands of our more scientific contemporaries. One little incident connected with these two wonderful productions of their builder may be mentioned here—that, while the monster fighting-ship is riding so proudly off Tilbury Fort, in a shipbuilder's yard, almost within musket-shot of her pennant, lies, we deeply regret to say, completely destroyed with dry-rot, the beautiful pleasure-boat mentioned above that so enlightened our yachtsmen in the Solent.

The *Niagara* is one of twelve steam-frigates ordered by Congress to be built, by way of a counterbalance to the enormous increase of the English and French marine. In building her Mr. Steers had four conflicting purposes to reconcile—to make her a good gun-boat, good sea-boat, good sailer, and good steamer; the result is a kind of compromise—the fastest sailer in the world, one of the fastest steamers, a fine sea-boat, and a man-of-war. Her length over all is 375 feet, breadth (extreme) 56 feet 6 inches, depth of hold 32 feet 5 inches, and her burden 5200 tons, or nearly 2600 tons larger than the *Himalaya*. After she has laid the Atlantic submarine cable, the *Niagara* will be fully armed and equipped for war, with twelve Dahlgren guns, 11 inches diameter in the bore, and throwing a solid shot of the enormous weight of 270 lb. a distance of 7000 yards, or four miles. The shells for these guns will weigh 130 lb.; and the guns themselves, 14 tons, have been cast at the West Point Foundry, near New York.

While alongside, the spars seem heavy; yet, from the deck, compared with the vast bulk of the hull, they appear almost too light. Their extreme length from step to truck is—mainmast, 243 feet; foremast, 219; and mizen, 189. The mainyard is 196 feet long, and the foreyard 94. Between the bulwarks whispering pipes are laid running from the quarter-deck to fore-castle, and all the officers' orders are thus transmitted with perfect certainty and speed.

In the engine-room the whole motive power is placed amidships, and occupies less space with regard to force employed than the engines of any ordinary vessel. The engine-room is about twenty-eight feet long by twenty-six wide, and nine staircases are so arranged as to make all parts of it easily accessible. The three engines, by Murphy and Co., of New York, direct acting, three feet stroke, with connecting rods between the cylinders and cranks. The cylinders are 72 inches in diameter (nearly the same size as those of the *Great Eastern*), and placed horizontally across the vessel, so that the motion of the piston is from side to side. The shaft upon which the whole force is brought to bear is 119 feet long, 50 inches in circumference, and weighs nearly 50 tons. The propeller is of brass, with two fans, nearly 19 feet in diameter, and having a pitch of 32 feet. The cylinders are all on the starboard side of the vessel, the condensers on the port. Each of the latter has within itself the air-pump and hot well. The air-pumps are double acting, and work direct from the main piston-rod, as do also the force-pumps. A six-inch bilge injection is attached to each condenser, and can be used at a moment's notice to free the ship from water. In addition to these there are two bilge-pumps, connected by the crank shaft to the engine, and in constant operation, so that at all times the hold is as dry as a chip. There are four boilers, on the vertical tubular principle. Each of them is 21 feet long by 11 feet deep, and 15 feet high, and has a total fire surface of no less than 17,500 feet, and a grate surface of 484 square feet. Working at a pressure of 20lb. gives a power of 2000 horses, and at that force the revolutions are only 45 per minute. During the voyage from New York the consumption of coal was, at some periods, as low as 12 tons per day, and it never rose above 56. The average for full power may be taken at 50 tons per diem, or very little more than the consumption of some steamers in the English navy which cannot do their 10 knots an hour. The stowage room of the *Niagara* is for 800 tons of coals, which will suffice for 16 days' steaming at full speed. The funnels are telescopic, and 32 feet from the deck. At present the crew is 514, exclusive of officers; but, when fully armed, even this large complement is to be increased to 750 men—the crew of a 90-gun ship.



THE UNITED STATES STEAM CORVETTE "NIAGARA." — (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

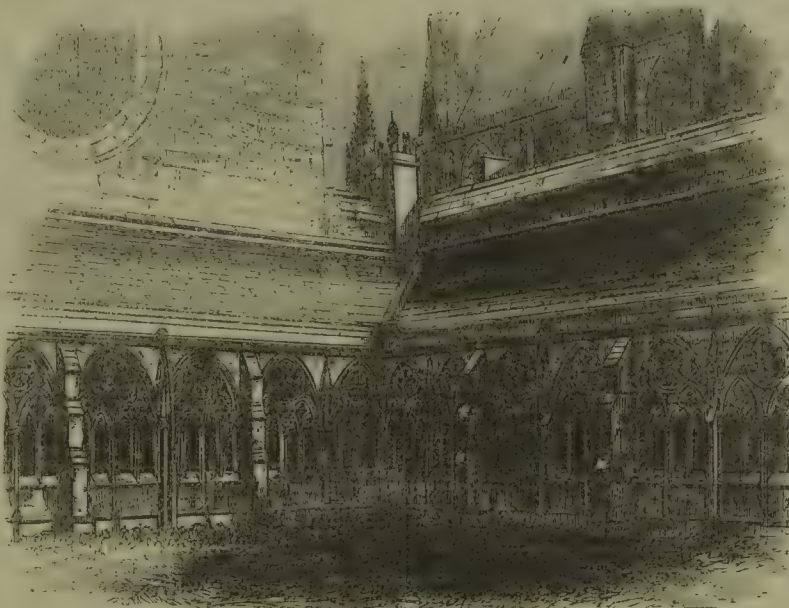
MEETING OF THE DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, AT LINCOLN.



STOW CHURCH.

THE meetings of this well-ordered Society were held last week, at Lincoln, with great success. The Association has, it is well known, had most beneficial effect upon the ecclesiastical architecture of Lincoln, while it has fostered the taste for archaeology throughout the district. Of its practical results we find these apposite illustrations in the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*:-

If any doubt the improvement which has taken place even within our city and county, let them contrast the churches built a few years ago with the churches that have lately been erected. Let them compare the church of St. Swithin with St. Michael's-on-the-Mount or St. Ann's chapel, or the ugly red-brick church at Sudbrooke with the church erected at Thorney, by Mr. Neville, or the church and schools at Skellingthorpe. Everywhere the churchwarden Gothic of the past century is giving way before a more refined and educated taste, and for much of this improvement we are indebted to architectural and archaeological societies. The early efforts of the Lincolnshire society were directed almost entirely to architectural matters; but at the present time, under its more extended sphere of usefulness as the Lincoln Diocesan Society, it has immensely enlarged its area of action and the number of its members, as well as the range of its studies. Besides promoting a knowledge of architecture, it now fosters historical and archaeological researches; pays the utmost regard to painting as applicable to architecture; to carving in wood or stone; to the formation of ornamental works in iron and brass; to the beautiful art of photography; and to the newly-discovered process of anastatic painting, &c. The progress of the society has not been entirely uniform, nor without an occasional check; but, under the present liberal and comprehensive management, it has suddenly shot forth with most extraordinary vigour, both as to the character of its proceedings, the value of its proposed publications, and the number of noblemen and gentlemen who have joined its ranks—between eighty and ninety fresh members having been added to its previously large body within the last six months. The number is steadily increasing, so that we may reasonably



PART OF THE CLOISTERS, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

expect the scientific society, of which the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham may justly be proud, will soon vie with any kindred society in the kingdom.

On Monday several of the more active members of the Association arrived at Lincoln; and the local museum was arranged in the City Assembly Rooms, presenting a very interesting collection of rubbings from brasses, drawings, prints, and photographs of sites, principally in the county of Lincoln; besides a number of antiquarian relics illustrating the state of art as well as the social condition of the county in past ages; and proving how efficiently gatherings such as that at Lincoln contribute to the minute investigation and the complete appreciation of what may be termed the *historia non scripta* of this important division of England, and the scene of so many great events in her civilisation and national greatness.

The proceedings commenced on Tuesday morning, when after choral service in the Cathedral, the Rev. G. A. Poole proceeded to the west end of the nave, and began by stating that the cathedral was built by Remigius, to whom William the Conqueror gave the bishopric of Dorchester, then the largest see. The Minster was built after the plan of Rouen Cathedral; but, looking at it now, he should sooner say that Rouen was built after Lincoln than Lincoln after Rouen. The Cathedral of Lincoln was the most interesting and most beautiful of all the cathedrals: it was more interesting and beautiful than that of York, which was generally placed before it; and Winchester, Ely, and Canterbury, only exceeded it in interest, whilst Durham did in site. Remigius completed the Cathedral during his life, and St. Hugh extended the building very considerably, both in width and length. St. Hugh also built the Chapter House now standing, having removed the one existing in his time on the northern side of the western transept. The retro-choir, which Mr. Poole considered the most elaborate portion



SOMERTON CASTLE.



TEMPLE BRUER.

of the building, was visited, and he pointed out the beautiful geometrical forms in the roof and on the walls. The defects in the building were numerous: one was that the pillars supporting the arches on the choir on the north side were one foot shorter than those on the south. He attributed this to carelessness. The peculiar groining in the choir he looked upon merely as a whim. The different periods at which portions were added to the Cathedral were mentioned.

In the evening was held at the City Assembly Rooms a general meeting of the members of the Society, the Corporation, and the leading citizens, with their wives and families. The Lord Bishop of Lincoln presided. An address was then presented from the Corporation to the Secretary (the Rev. E. Trollope), who read a reply, in which he felicitously dwelt upon the architectural interest of the city.

The Secretary then read letters from the Duc d'Aumale, his Royal Highness regretting that he could not accept the Secretary's invitation to the meeting; "for," said the Duke, "I should have been charmed to have heard the account of the captivity of John the Good, and to have visited Somerset Castle in such learned company. I have discovered amongst my archives the account of the household expenditure of King John during the greater part of his captivity, and this document has been printed, together with some collections which I have joined with it, in a volume of Miscellaneous, published in 1855, by the Philobiblist Society of London." Of this work the Duke has presented to the Society a copy.

The Rev. E. Trollope then read a paper "On the Introduction of Christianity into Lincoln during the Saxon Period." We regret that we have not space for even an outline of this impressive paper.

The other paper read during the evening was the Rev. Mr. Poole's elaborate history of the Cathedral. For these contributions the thanks of the meeting were voted to the authors. The Lord Bishop was also thanked for his able presidency.

We have engraved an illustration of the lecture in the Cathedral—a portion of the Cloisters, which Mr. Poole considers to have been built not long after the Chapter-house.

From the Cathedral the visitors proceeded to inspect at Lincoln the Castle, the Bishop's Palace, the Vicar's College, St. Anne's Chapel, the Roman Arch, St. Michael's Church, the Mint Wall, the Jew's House, the Grey Friars, the Stone Bow, the High Bridge, Brayford, St. Mary-le-Wigford Church, St. Mary Conduit, St. Mary's Guild, St. Peter-at-Gowts Church, and the Sincil Dyke—all objects of rare archaeological or architectural interest.

THE SECOND DAY.

At nine o'clock in the morning the members of the Associated Societies and their friends started on the first day's excursion. They passed, as they left the city, the Malandry, or House for Lepers (founded by Remigius, the first Norman Bishop who accompanied the Conqueror), and the site of the Priory of St. Katherine, whence all the Bishops had to walk barefoot through the Cathedral on the morning of installation. The Kings, in their visit to Lincoln, used to stop at St. Katherine's. James I. was the last who lodged there. Near the toll-gate stood one of the crosses of Queen Eleanor, who died at Harby, in a house still moated round. The excursionists proceeded up Cross Chiff-hill and to Waddington, the fine Norman tower of the church of which was allowed to fall in 1700. To this church the ancient chapel of Meer was attached. The manor once belonged to Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings. The church has been rebuilt since 1700, but has a Norman door, some Early English columns, and the remains of a Perpendicular rood-screen. Harleston Church, with its Norman tower, was next seen. Coleby lay next: here the Temple summer-houses, the Norman and Early English church, and Coleby Hall, were the attractions.

BOOTHBY GRAVE.—St. Andrew's Church is a small modern edifice. Its cure was once daily remunerated by John, the captive King of France. The manor belongs to Lady Palmerston.

SOMERTON CASTLE.—After leaving Boothby, a ride of two miles brought the visitors to this castle, which is reputed to have been built about 1305, by Anthony Bee, Bishop of Durham, and was most likely seized by Edward I. Here Sir Sacre de Rochford, a brave soldier in the French invasions of Edward III., engaged to keep safely John King of France, then captive in England at the same time with David Bruce, the Scotch King. The remuneration for this service, it was stipulated, should be 2s. a day. The ruins of the castle are now occupied as a farmhouse, but their extent warrants the supposition that the edifice was one worthy of feudal character—noble and extensive. An outer and an inner moat inclosed a rectangular area. The ramparts have long since disappeared, but there are remains of the circular towers at the four angles. The company having alighted from the conveyances, they took up their position on a mound, when they listened to an extremely interesting paper upon "Anthony Beke or Bee's History of the Castle," read by the Rev. E. Trollope. A ground plan of the castle was exhibited from the carriage from which the paper was read, showing the outer broad moat, the inner moat, &c. The two chimneys upon the only remaining tower, believed to be coeval with the castle, were considered to be very curious. A tower, supposed to have been erected near one of the drawbridges of the outer moat, has been recently discovered, and it is in course of rapid destruction for the purpose of repairing the adjacent roads.

The excursionists returned through Boothby, and next visited Navenby, the chance of the Early English church, with its exquisitely-carved "Easter Sepulchre," the founder's tomb; the sedilia and piscina are truly beautiful. The privileges of holding fairs and markets, granted to Navenby by Edward the Confessor, were, in 1273, transferred to the Dean and Chapter (the now owners of the manor), for the leave given to Edward I. to deposit the head of Queen Eleanor under the altar of the Cathedral. Edward also granted from this manor ten marks annually for a chantry priest at Harby, where the Queen died. Navenby market-cross was erected in honour of her memory; it has been foolishly taken down. Wellingore was next visited; the church contains a beautiful alabaster monument of a Knight and his lady, supposed temp. Edward the Black Prince: the right leg of the Knight is now detached.

After halting to inspect Welbourn Church, in the Early, Decorated, and later styles, the visitors reached

TEMPLE BRUER, "The Temple on the Heath," after crossing Ermine-street. There is, however, little to be seen. The Rev. Edw. Trollope read a very interesting treatise on the history of the Templars.

There was a difference of opinion upon the spot respecting the original form of the Temple; but it was conceded that the site of the Round Church was in a line where the chancel arch at one time existed. The Templars had several Preceptories in Lincolnshire, the chief being Temple Bruer, founded about 1155. Its possessions, given mainly by Lincolnshire families, amounted to about 10,000 acres, besides tenements in Blankney, Metheringham, Dunsby, Navenby, Scally, and Leadham. The church of Temple Bruer was circular, in imitation of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and at some distance is a tower still standing. The buildings were of vast extent. At Temple Bruer there were all the state officers of a baronial castle, and a large band of retainers were kept ever ready to do the bidding of the superior. The place was always fortified and guarded—a licence being granted by Edward I.; embattled towers were erected at the entrance-gate, which was also provided with a portcullis. The present owner of Temple Bruer has newly roofed the tower, and otherwise prevented further dilapidation.

In the evening the society dined in the Corn Exchange, the Bishop presiding, after which the company went to the City Assembly Rooms. The Rev. J. P. Dimock, Canon of Southwell Minister, read a paper on St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, whose name is connected with the whole fabric of the Cathedral; and the Rev. E. Trollope read his paper on "The Captivity of John II., King of France, at Somerton Castle." To the reverend authors of these papers were voted the thanks of the meeting.

THIRD DAY.

The excursionists left Lincoln at nine o'clock in the morning. The first village they reached was Burton, the seat of the noble family of Monson. The church has a Norman tower, together with North Carlton Church. Here is a fine Elizabethan manor-house.

Till-bridge-lane runs straight down to Littleborough. On the top of the hill, near Scampton, the late Dr. Illingworth discovered a fine large Roman villa, probably the summer residence of the Roman Governor of Lindum. It had some beautiful tessellated pavements.

Stow was next reached. This is established to be the ancient Sidnacester, or Lindise, and the seat of the early Bishops till the fourteenth century. The site of the dwelling is moated round, and there is still a circular descent underground, supposed to have been used as a retreat in perilous times. The church, which is cruciform, is traditionally reputed to have been founded by Eadnoth, one of the last Bishops of Sidnacester, about 1050, and it is called the "Mother of Lincoln Minister." The church is now in a sad state of dilapidation, with the exception of the chancel. The western, southern, and northern entrances are fine specimens of Norman architecture. There are also two rude Saxon doorways. The central tower stands upon four Gothic arches within Saxon ones—the fresh arches being added when a tower was superadded upon the low Saxon lantern. The chancel is Norman. The vaulting of the roof has been restored as near to the old vaulting as could be ascertained from portions found buried beneath the floor. Mr. Thorold traces the foundation of Stow Church to Etheldreda, the wife of King Egfrid, of Northumbria, 672. After its destruction by the Danes it was rebuilt by Bishop Eadnoth, who was assisted by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and Godiva, his wife, the sister of the great Thorold, Sheriff of Lincolnshire, of whom Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart., is the representative. Stow Hall is surrounded by a moat, and was previously a conventual establishment.

MARTON is on the Roman road, the Watling-street, leading from the Ermine-street to Littleborough, the Ageceol of the Romans, which is on the west bank of the Trent. Marton village, until twenty years since, had a maypole, which was adorned with garlands of flowers at May-day.

TORSEY.—When Paulinus first preached the word to the people of Lindise, and converted Becca, the Governor of Lincoln, it is conjectured that Becca and his family were baptised in the Trent at Torskey. Torskey suffered from the ravages of the Danes and under Norman feudalism, which was antagonistic to commerce, out of which Torskey had risen. The old town, according to Leland, stood south of the present one. South-west of the village, on the bank of the Trent, is the ruin of Torskey Hall. There are the west front and four turrets, and a south end fragment, part of the offices. It was never fortified. It was the resi-

dence of the Jermyn family, who accompanied the Queen of Charles I. in her retreat to France. The hall was destroyed by the Parliamentary troops in the civil wars.

KETLETHORPE was anciently part of the possessions of the Swinford. Sir John Swinford, the son of Catherine Swinford, the sister of Chaucer, and afterwards the Duchess of Lancaster, possessed it in the time of Henry VI.

THORNEY Church is new and fine: all the windows are filled with stained glass, and the entire floor is of encaustic tiles. The church was built by the Rev. C. Neville.

DODDINGTON formerly belonged to the Delaval family; it contains many masterly amateur carvings in wood, and has a magnificent staircase. In the hall are several pieces of armour, and a brank or scold's bridle. Three of the bed-rooms are hung with Flemish tapestry, the subjects from the siege of Troy. The Tiger-room contains a crimson damask bed, in which the Duke of Cumberland slept at Scaton Delaval when on his way to Scotland before the battle of Culloden. The gallery contains a magnificent picture by Guido, "Hagar in the Wilderness." Amongst the family portraits are productions by Reynolds, Kneller, Lely, and some of the Holbein school.

SKELLINGTHORPE is an Anglo-Saxon village, and its compound derivative is supposed to be the Saxon words scilling (shilling) and thorf (village)—the shilling village. Domesday makes no mention of a church; but two centuries later, in 1291, the benefice of Skellingthorpe is valued at £12 13s. 4d. The extensive woods owe their existence to Henry Stone, Esq., who owned the manor in 1688, and endowed the Jersey schools of Lincoln and Newark with £1400 for the teaching poor people to spin wool. Within memory the Jersey school girls used at May-day to go round the city, and at set intervals dance round garlands. Mr. Stone gave the lordship of Skellingthorpe, valued in 1688 at £250 per annum, to the London Christ's Hospital, as also his whole personal estate, valued at £4000. The Jersey schools having ceased to be of use, the £1400 was also some years since paid by the Corporations of Lincoln and Newark to Christ's Hospital. This munificent and pious provision for education is traditionally said to have been a thank-offering for a miraculous preservation from lightning, which is embodied in a picture existing (we think) at Doddington Hall. In these woods a set of Lincoln thieves took shelter some years since, and had their food for a long period conveyed to them secretly from the city. The church was rebuilt in 1855: the design was by R. F. Pope, Esq.

BRACEBRIDGE was formerly an island formed by the Witham, and had upon it a conventual establishment. Of late years it has been celebrated for its cel-phe house. Hence the excursionists bent their busy way once more to the city.

The Mayor's dinner took place in the evening, and brought to a close this very interesting congress. The entire proceedings are admirably reported in the *Lincoln Mercury*; and an ably-written handbook, by the Rev. E. Trollope, F.S.A., very materially aided the enjoyment of the excursionists.

COUNTRY NEWS.

OPENING OF A PUBLIC PARK AT BIRMINGHAM BY THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—On Monday the second park for the people in this town was inaugurated by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The first of these places of recreation was given by Mr. Adderley, M.P., some time ago; the second, which has been presented by Lord Calthorpe, is about thirty-one acres in extent, and is prettily situated on the banks of the Lea, in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. His Royal Highness reached the Snow Hill station of the Great Western Railway shortly after twelve o'clock, and was received by the Mayor (Mr. Ratcliff), the other municipal authorities, Sir Harry Smith (military commandant), &c. His Royal Highness afterwards proceeded to the Townhall, where a sumptuous luncheon was prepared. Various addresses were presented to his Royal Highness, who made a short but appropriate speech in reply. A procession was then formed, and escorted by several squadrons of the 10th Hussars, proceeded to the Calthorpe Park. On arriving there, his Royal Highness was conducted to a spacious marquee, after which he planted a tree—his example being followed by Lord Calthorpe and the Mayor. The park was then declared open. It had been crowded long before, and, at the given signal, a tremendous shout was given; and, amidst the greetings of the populace, the Duke drove round the ground, and slowly proceeded to the residence of the Mayor at Edgbaston, where he dined. In the evening, there was a free concert at the Townhall, and a free ball at the Music Hall; the town, in fact, was devoted to festivity. We shall next week illustrate this interesting event.

THE ENVILE GARDENS.—These beautiful gardens were again thrown open to the public on Tuesday last, by the munificent liberality of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The day was most favourable to the holiday-makers, some thousands of whom (chiefly from the neighbouring coal and mining districts) visited the gardens in the course of the day. The Earl and Countess of Stamford, who had come down from London expressly for the occasion, promenade the gardens, and freely mixed with their humbler visitors, whose decorous conduct was as noticeable as it was gratifying. The church bells rang merry peals at intervals during the day, and the great fountain hurled its sparkling jets, widened by the wind into one huge pyramidal mass, far above the lofty trees around it. The immense Crystal Palace-like conservatory, with its beautiful and odoriferous contents, was a great attraction. The rhododendrons and azaleas are now bursting into bloom; and the tender green foliage of spring has all the charm which the ripeness of a later season fails to give. The cricket-ground was thrown open during the day. The gardens will be gratuitously open to the public every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday until further notice.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" AND HOLYHEAD.—Captain Harrison, commander of the *Great Eastern*, accompanied by Sir C. P. Roney and Mr. Yates, visited Holyhead on Saturday last, with the view of judging as to the eligibility of the new harbour for the departure of this leviathan ship on her first voyage across the Atlantic. They expressed themselves in terms of great satisfaction at the facilities which Holyhead affords for the reception of the *Great Eastern*.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IN MORECAMBE BAY.—On Friday night, the 29th ult., a number of young men, farm labourers, who had been working on the Ulverston side of the bay, engaged a horse and cart to convey themselves and luggage across the sands; and, whilst proceeding on their journey, it is supposed that they were caught by the tide, and rendered unable either to make their escape or to gain assistance. On Saturday morning some Morecambe fishermen noticed hats, boxes, and bundles of clothing floating in the bay. This led to further search, and in a hole, or sandbel, called Priest Keir, about two miles from West Bank and a mile below the regular coach road across, a horse and cart were found; and near it the bodies of eight men. The horse had been going almost direct toward the water, and the cart had capsized in the hole, throwing the men out. When found, they were all lying upon the sand, in a few inches of water; but before they could be got into boats some of them were floated by the flowing tide. The cart was too heavy to float when overturned, and the carter's whip was found by the side of one of the bodies, sunk in a foot of water. On Sunday two more bodies were brought into Morecambe. On Monday an inquest was held on the ten bodies (which were identified), and the jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned." Three or four other persons are supposed to be missing.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.—A fatal explosion took place last week in the Tyr Nicholas Pit, Abertherry, Monmouthshire. About seven o'clock in the morning an overman, who was on the surface, observed smoke ascending from the pit, in which about eighty men were at work. He immediately procured assistance and went down, when it was found that ten men and two boys had been killed by the accident.

POACHING EXTRAORDINARY.—On Friday (last week), says the *Sherborne Journal*, Mr. R. Burge, of West Holme, near Wareham, having been told by a keeper that he had several young foxes on an elevated mound on his farm, proceeded to dig out the family, when no less than seven fine cubs were, after considerable labour, secured. A well-stored larder was discovered, in which were deposited eight hares, one pheasant, a brace of partridges, one stoat, one ferret, and four rats, all fresh, and apparently very lately captured.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH OF THREE MINERS.—Three pitmen, named George Lothard, John King, and John Rogan, met with an untimely end on Thursday week. These unfortunate young men had been working in Beckworth New Pit, and were coming up the shaft in a corf. They had reached the pit mouth, and another man who was with them had stepped out, when the hook of the rope that had hauled up the corf slipped off, and the other three were precipitated down the shaft to the bottom of the pit and dashed to pieces.

THE BROMLEY HURST MURDER.—Since the committal of George Jackson and Charles Brown, charged last week with the murder of Mr. W. Charlesworth, both the prisoners have made confessions of their guilt.

At Cambridge the Adams prize for the best essay on mathematics, astronomy, or some other branch of natural philosophy, was awarded on Monday to James Clerk Maxwell, B.A., Trinity College.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE advance in the exchanges in China, as advised by the last mail, has been productive of considerable excitement in the silver market, notwithstanding that the import of that metal from Mexico has been on a very extensive scale. Bars and dollars have sold at 5s. 1d. to 5s. 2d. per ounce, with every prospect of even higher quotations. The discount market has, likewise, been influenced to some extent, more especially as the 4th of the month has fallen due, and as we have had a settlement in English Securities; hence very full rates of discount have prevailed. In the Stock

Exchange but few advances have been made upon Government Securities under 6 per cent; and in Lombard-street even the best short paper has commanded that quotation. We may observe, however, that the supply of money has been fully equal to the demand, and that all approved security has been readily taken by the various bankers; but even the intimation on the part of the directors of the Bank of England that they will make advances upon stock, during the closing of the transfer-books, at 6 per cent, has failed to check the general firmness on the part of those whose business it is to take good paper. The advices from the manufacturing districts are not so favourable. Nevertheless it must be admitted that we are still doing a very large export trade. This trade, then, is likely to keep money at a high value, unless, indeed, we should have a falling off in the shipment of silver—an event to which we are not looking forward at present.

The transactions in Home Stocks throughout the week have been very moderate, both for money and time, and prices have gradually given way. The Unfunded Debt has likewise ruled heavy, and the late steady upward movement in price has been checked, from the Government broker having discontinued his purchases on account of the Savings Bank Commissioners.

The movements of bullion have been on a very extensive scale. The shipments have exceeded one million sterling, if we include nearly £800,000 in silver to India and China. From Mexico over 3,000,000 dollars in silver have come to hand, and which, including numerous parcels of gold from Australia and the United States, swell our imports to £1,300,000. The next mail for India is expected to take out fully £600,000 in silver.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have declared a dividend for the past half-year equal to 5 per cent per annum.

On Monday the Consol Market was very flat, and prices were a shade easier compared with Saturday. The Three per Cents Reduced were 92½; Consols for Transfer, 93½ to 94½; Ditto for Account, 93½ to 94; New Three per Cents, 92½; Long Annuities, 1885, 1891; India Bonds, 4s. 9d.; Exchequer Bills, March, 9s. to 2s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 9s. to 93. Bank Stock ruled at 212½ to 213½; and India Stock, 221. The dealings generally on Tuesday were limited. In prices, however, very little change took place:—Bank Stock was 212½; the Reduced Three per Cents were 92½; Consols for Money, 93½ to 94½; New Three per Cents, 92½; Long Annuities, 1860, 2 7-16; India Bonds, 3s. 6d.; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 2s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 9s. to 93; India Stock was 222 to 221. Wednesday's business was limited:—Bank Stock marked 213½ and 213. The Reduced Three per Cents were 92½; Consols for Money, 93½; 94; New Three per Cents, 92½; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 2s. prem.; ditto, Bonds, 9s. On Thursday very little business was done in English Stocks. The Three per Cents for Money were 93½; for the Account, 94½. The Reduced marked 92½; and the New Three per Cents, 92½. Bank Stock, 212 to 214; India Stock, 220 to 222. March Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem.; Ditto, Advertised, 5s. dis. to par.

Although the dealings in the Foreign House have been very moderate, prices generally have continued firm. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 100½; Brazilian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 97½ ex div.; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 97½ to 98½; Ditto, Small, 97½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 89 ex div.; Spanish New Deferred, for Account, 25½; Turkish Six per Cents, 95½; Turkish Four per Cents, 101½; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 96½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 65½; Dutch Four per Cents, 97½; Chilean Six per Cents, 101½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 46½; Spanish Three per Cents for Account, 42½; Venezuela Four-and-a-quarter per Cents, 37; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; and Granada Two-and-a-quarter per Cents, 23.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been tolerably active. Australasia have marked 87½; British North America, 70; City, 63; London and County, 30; London and Westminster, 49; Oriental, 39½; Ottoman, 15; South Australia, 36½; Union of Australia, 55; Ditto, New, 6½.

The following are the leading quotations of Miscellaneous Securities:—London Docks, 103; St. Katharine, 92½; Canada Company's Bonds, 119; Crystal Palace, 2½; Ditto, Preference, 92½; Electric Telegraph, 92; National Discount Company, 4; North of Europe Steam, 9½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 70½; Ditto, New, 15½; Royal Mail Steam, 60.

The transactions in most Railway Securities have been trifling, and prices have shown a tendency to give way. The "calls" for the present month are unusually small—viz., £317,000. Annexed are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 5½; Caledonian, 71½; East Anglian, 18½; Eastern Counties, 11½; East Lancashire, 97½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 33½; Great North of Scotland, 84; Great Northern, 97; Ditto, B Stock, 121½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103½; Great Western, 63½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100½; London and Blackwall, 61; London and North Western, 104; Ditto, Eighth, 2½; London and South Western, 100; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½; Midland, 83½; North British, 42½; North-Eastern (Derby), 89; Ditto, Extension, 20½; Ditto, Leeds, 43; Ditto, York, 68½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 30½; Vale of Neath, 20½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 123; Great Northern Four-and-a-half per Cent Ditto, 92½; Great North of Scotland, First Preference, 10½; Lancashire and Yorkshire Six per Cents, 135½; London and Brighton Six per Cents, 138; Midland Consolidated, 130½; North Staffordshire, 22½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Buffalo and Goderich, 92; East Indian, 108½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 63½; Grand Indian Peninsular, 21½; Great Western of Canada, 23½; Ditto, New, 12½; Ditto, Bonds, 100½; Seinde, 61.

FOREIGN.—Eastern of France, 28½; Great Central of France, 24½; Great Luxembourg, 6½; Lombardo-Venetian, 10½; Namur and Liège, 8½; Paris and Lyons, 67½; Sambre and Meuse, 8½.

Mining Shares have been tolerably firm:—On Thursday Alfred Consols were 18½; South Canadian, 330; South Wheat, 312½; Wheel Edward, 6½; Coburn Copper, 54½; and Santiago de Cuba, 2½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, June 1.—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with all kinds of English wheat, in which only a limited business was transacted at 1s. per quarter above the rates current on this day so might. Foreign wheat—the show of which was tolerably extensive—moved off slowly, yet prices were a shade higher. Floating cargoes of grain ruled somewhat active. The few samples of barley in the market changed hands at fully previous rates. Mal, however, ruled dull, but not cheaper. Good stout oats sold steadily; other kinds slowly, at last week's currency. Both beans and peas were firm, and quite as dear as last week. Flour produced rather more in money.

June 3.—Owing to the imports of foreign wheat, barley, and oats, having been very extensive, the trade generally ruled dull, at Monday's prices:—

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s. to 62s. ditto, white, 50s. to 71s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s. to 62s.; ry. 38s. to 3s.; grinding barley, 15s. to 31s.; distilling ditto, 37s. to 39s.; malting ditto, 39s. to 41s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 67s. to 73s.; brown ditto, 62s. to 65s.; Kingston and Ware, 69s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 77s. to 78s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 26s.; potato ditto, 32s. to 32½; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s. to 22s.; ditto white, 19s. to 30s.; stock beans, 35s. to 38s.; grey peas, 10s. to 14s.; mangle, 38s. to 42s.; white, 38s. to 42s.; rollers, 40s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s. to 52s.; Suffolk, 45s. to 47s.; Lincoln and Yorkshire, 44s. to 45s. per 280 lbs. American flour, 27s. to 31s. per barrel.

Seeds.—The amount of business doing in seeds generally is only moderate. In prices, however, we have very little change to notice.

Lined, English, crushing, 70s. to 71s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 66s. to 70s.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 21s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 21s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 8s. to 8s. 6d. per quarter. Lined casks, English, 19½s. to 210 0s.; ditto, foreign, 19 0s. to 210 0s.; rapeseed casks, 25 10s. to 26 5s. per ton. Canary, 62s. to 80s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolises are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 57s. 8d.; barley, 41s. 10d.; oats, 25s. 3d.; rye, 40s. 6d.; beans, 4s. 8d.; peas, 42s. 6d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 56s. 0d.; barley, 43s. 1d.; oats, 21s. 0d.; rye, 39s. 11d.; beans, 4s. 0d.; peas, 40s. 7d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 119/39; barley, 45s5; oats, 14/110; rye, 15; beans, 1876; peas, 3/7 quarters.

Tea.—Our market continues firm, and prices generally are well supported. Common sound cong o has changed hands at 12½d. to 12½d. per pound. The shipments from China show a large falling off, compared with last year.

Sugar.—As the imports have increased to some extent, there is less activity in the demand for all kinds of raw sugar, and prices are a shade easier than last week. Refined goods are heavy, at from 68s. to 72s. 6d. per cwt., with a moderate supply on offer.

Coffee.—The inquiry for most kinds is inactive, yet we have no material change to notice in prices. Good old native Ceylon has found buyers at 62s. to 63s. per cwt.

Rice.—There has been an active inquiry for this article, and the quotations have all an upward tendency.

Provisions.—Foreign butter has sold steadily, at an improvement in value from 6s. to 10s. per cwt.; and Irish quillies have produced more money. There is a fair sale for English, at from 9s. to 10s. per cwt.

Tallow.—Although nearly 3000 casks have arrived this week our market is firm, and prices are well supported. P.Y.C. on the spot has changed hands at 54s. to 55s. 6d.; for the last three months 57s. per cwt.

Oils.—Lined oil has moved off slowly, at from 38s. 9d. to 39s. 0d. per cwt. on the spot. Sperm is dull, at 48s. to 49s. In other oils very little is doing. Turpentine is firm, at 43s. 6d. to 41s. 6d. per cwt. for spirits; and 10s. 6d. for rough.

Spirits.—The demand for rum is much less active, yet very little change has taken place in the quotations. Proof Leeward, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.; East India, 2s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy moves off slowly, at 17s. 6d. to 18s. for the finest old brands. Raw spirit is reduced to 10s. 6d. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 4s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £5 5s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 10s. per load. Trade steady.

Coals.—Tunstall Moor, 14s.; Wylam, 16s.; Eden, 15s. 3d.; Harton, 1s. 3d.; Haswell, 17s. 6d.; Stewart's, 17s. 3d.; Cassop, 16s. 3d.; Hartlepool, 16s. 3d.; Kellor, 16s.; Tees, 17s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—There is a moderate inquiry for most kind of hops, at fully last week's quotations. The duty is called £150 000.

Wool.—Since the close of the public sales the trade has been in a very inactive state, at barely previous quotations.

Potatoes.—The supplies are on the increase, and the trade is heavy, at from 80s. to 130s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—About an average business has been transacted in our market this week, at a slight improvement in the quotations. For the time of year, the supplies continue very moderate:—

Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; lamb, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d. per 8 lb., to slak the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The demand has been tolerably firm, as follows:—

Beef, from 2s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; mutton, 10s. to 14s. 8d.; lamb, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d. per 8 lb., by the carcass.

ROBERT HICKS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Under the

THE AQUARIUM.—Living Marine and Fresh-water ANIMALS and PLANTS, Sea-water, Tanks, Glasses, and every other requisite, on SALE. An Illustrated, Priced and Descriptive List on application. The tanks by Saunders and Woolcott, at their prices.—W. ALFORD LLOYD, 19 and 20, Portland-road, Regent's-park, W.

MADAME PUZZI'S ANNUAL GRAND
MORNING CONCERT NEXT MONDAY, JUNE 8th, at the
QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, Hanover square. To commence at
Two o'clock. The most eminent Artists will appear. For particulars
see bills.—-alls and Tickets to be of all the principal Music-sellers
and Libraries: and of Madame Puzzi, 5A, Cork-street, Burlington-

At home from ten till five.—69, Euston-square, where specimens may be seen. Consultation, free.

CURTAIN CLEANING.—Two Hundred Pairs of Soiled Curtains Cleaned Daily.—The METROPOLITAN STEAM WASHING COMPANY are now ready to finish in the best style Lace, Muslin, and every variety of heavy or light Curtains at a moderate charge. Their vans will receive and deliver a single pair anywhere in London.—17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

REEVES' DRAWING PENCILS
In every degree of shade.
113, Cheapside, London, E.C.

THE BEST WORKS on SINGING.—
Garcia's New Treatise on the Cultivation of the Voice, 15s.
Walter Maynard's Instruction on the Art of Singing, after the method
of the best Italian Masters; Third Edition; price 7s.
CRAMER, BEALE, and CO. 301, Regent-street.

Prospectuses, &c., sent on application to BOUSEY and SONS
Manufacturers, 24, and 25, Welby Street, Strand, London, W.C.

purpose of a stove, a chiffonier, or, a commode-table. It is composed almost entirely of enamelled slate and firestone. Can be had movable upon castors, and is suitable to every apartment, and to all styles of mansions, churches, &c.—Himlcoo Slate Works, 30 and 40, Upper Holborn, near Finsbury Square, London, W.C.



THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE DISEMBARKING OFF OSBORNE FROM HER MAJESTY'S YACHT "OSBORNE."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE TO HER MAJESTY AT OSBORNE.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine arrived at Osborne, on his visit to her Majesty, shortly before two o'clock on Saturday last, attended by M. de Sabouloff, M. de Golovnine, M. de Haurowiz, M. de Greig (Colonel A.D.C.), and Prince Ouchtomsky (Lieut. de Vaisseau), A.D.C.

The Grand Duke crossed over from Cherbourg in the Admiralty yacht *Osborne*, on board of which Captain J. H. Seymour, Flag Captain at Portsmouth, was in attendance on his Imperial Highness.

The ships at Spithead, with mast-heads dressed, were formed in position in the following order, and received the Grand Duke with a Royal salute:—*Ermouth*, 91, screw, Captain H. Eyres, C.B.; *Colossus*, 81, screw, Captain T. S. Thompson; *Eurydice*, 26, Captain J. W. Trelleton, C.B.; *Malacca*, 17, screw, Captain A. Farquhar; *Archer*, 14, screw, Captain E. Heathcote; *Brisk*, 16, screw, Commander A. J. Curtis; *Vesucius*, 6, paddle, Captain C. Wise; *Decastation*, 6, paddle, Commander E. Marshall; *Sealark*, 12, Lieutenant Lawther; *Rolla*, 8, Lieutenant Nelson; *Volcano*, 6, paddle, Master Commander Hockley.

The United States' frigate *Susquehanna*, which lay at Cowes, manned yards, and fired a salute of twenty-one guns—the band on board striking up the Russian national anthem. The *Osborne* passed by Cowes Roads with the Grand Duke Constantine on the paddle-box, where he seemed to view with much interest the spectacle around him.

On the approach of the *Osborne* to Osborne-pier, her Majesty's ship *Eurydice* saluted the Russian flag, and the Queen's barge from the Royal yacht went alongside to disembark his Imperial Highness, who, on landing, was received on the pier by Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. Count Chreptowich, the Russian Minister, was also at the pier to pay his respects to the Grand Duke. The Royal party and the suite immediately got into her Majesty's carriages, which were in waiting, and drove to the house; the Grand Duke, the Prince, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred occupying the first carriage. The Queen received his Imperial Highness at the hall door, accompanied by the Princesses, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duke of Cambridge; and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting. The Earl of Clarendon was also present. The gentlemen of the suite were presented to her Majesty by the Grand Duke. A guard of honour of the 93rd Highlanders was formed on the lawn near the house. In the afternoon the Queen and Prince, accompanied by the Grand Duke and the Duke of Cambridge, walked and drove in the grounds.

The Royal dinner party in the evening included his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine; their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal, and the Duke of Cambridge; Prince Leiningen, the Russian Minister and Countess Chreptowich, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Palmerston, Lady A. Bruce, Captain J. H. Seymour, R.N., M. de Sabouloff, M. de Golovnine, M. de Haurowiz, Colonel Greig, and Prince Ouchtomsky (in waiting to the Grand Duke), and Colonel Tyrwhitt. The band of the Royal Marines played a selection of music during dinner.

The Grand Duke and suite re-embarked on board the *Osborne* about eleven on Sunday night; and at five o'clock on Monday morning she weighed and left, under a salute of twenty-one guns from the "R. Y. S." battery at Cowes. As she approached Spithead, with the Grand Duke's standard at the main, the *Ermouth*, 90-gun ship, led off a general Royal salute from the squadron at Spithead, all with mast-heads dressed. By a quarter to six the *Osborne* was out of sight from Portsmouth, and steaming away at full speed for Calais.

At the request of his Imperial Highness the yacht was steered as close in as possible to the English coast the whole way up Channel. The duke presented Captain Seymour with an elegantly-chased gold snuff-box, and 100 napoleons to be distributed among the crew.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HER MAJESTY inspected the gallant 93rd Highlanders at the Royal Clarence-yard, Portsmouth, on Thursday.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as General Commanding in Chief, held a levee at the Horse Guards on Wednesday, when a numerous circle of officers waited on his Royal Highness.

THE RIGHT HON. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., G.C.B., Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Henry Eden, Captain Alexander Milne, and Thomas George Baring, Esq., have been appointed to be her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereto belonging.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—It is understood the distribution of the Victoria Cross (the Order of Valour) will take place early in the ensuing month. Her Majesty will personally award the decoration to those gallant individuals entitled to the honour. The ceremony will take place on the parade in front of the Horse Guards, as was the case when the Crimean medals were distributed.

THE LORDS of the Admiralty have decided on granting to sergeants of the Marine Corps the good-conduct pay, on an equal ratio with the sergeants of the Royal Artillery, the regulation to date from April 1, 1857.

THE battalion of Royal Marines (Light Infantry) of the Chatham division was inspected on Wednesday by Major-General Lord Roebuck. The troops went through various manoeuvres. The light infantry skirmishing was very superior. At one o'clock the battalion formed a square, when the Major-General addressed the Colonel and officers and men, observing that the inspection had given him the greatest satisfaction.

THE ships *Orwell* and *Palmerston* have left Deptford to receive the 7th Regiment on board for conveyance to Sydney, New South Wales.

THE following ships have been chartered by the East India Company for the conveyance of troops to India, viz.:—For Calcutta, *Bucephalus*, 838 tons, July 1; *Ellenborough*, 853 tons, July 8; *Cressy*, 999 tons, July 11; *Octavia*, 1055 tons, July 25. For Kurrachee: *Bombay*, 1280 tons, July 21; *Albura*, 852 tons, July 21. The ships *Palmaise* and *Beechworth* are to take the 95th Foot from Dublin to the Cape of Good Hope, the 89th Regiment from the Cape of Good Hope to Auckland, New Zealand, and return to Portsmouth with the 58th Regiment.

A GRAND REVIEW of all the troops comprising the Dublin garrison took place on Tuesday, in the Park, to celebrate the birthday of her Majesty. The total of all arms on the field numbered 4520. The troops were put through a variety of field evolutions. Some brilliant charges of cavalry were executed during the day—the 17th Lancers presenting a very picturesque appearance. After the conclusion of the review the Lord Lieutenant and his Aides-de-Camp, with Lord Seaton (the General in command of the field) and his staff, took up their position in front of the flagstaff, when the various regiments marched by to the music of their bands, saluting his Excellency. The cavalry subsequently formed to the right of the flagstaff, and executed some charges past it, which concluded the review.

ON Saturday last took place in the barrack-square of the Royal Marine Barracks, Chatham, in presence of all the officers and men, the presentation of a silver medal, with a gratuity of £15, awarded by the Admiralty to Colour-Sergeant B. Matthews, for long service and meritorious conduct. The medal was presented by Colonel E. A. Parker, the Commandant.

A REPETITION of the experiments with Martin's shells took place in Woolwich Marsh on Saturday last, over the usual range of 400 and 600 yards. The shells, filled with the ordinary amount of molten iron, 23 lb. each, were fired at a bulkhead, as on the former occasion, and the first shell which struck the object produced the desired effect of speedily igniting. Fourteen similar shells were thrown in succession, some of which passed completely through the bulkhead; four others fell wide of the mark, and the remainder proved to be as successful as the first. Some additional experiments were likewise tried, the object being to prove the solidity of sundry plates of steel and iron—the former 3 inches in thickness, and the latter 4½ inches. The shot employed for the test were of cast and wrought iron, and were fired over the usual range, 400 and 600 yards, from a 68-pounder gun erected on a newly-invented dwarf platform. The effect was clearly visible from the first shot, which passed through the entire structure. Between twenty and thirty shots were fired with a similar result.

THE *Perseverance* left Demerara on the 4th of May for Kingston, Jamaica, with the 2nd West India Regiment.

MILITARY MESS EXPENDITURE.—His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has issued an order for a rigid limitation of the charges for the dinners, and for the exclusion from the mess-table of such expensive wines as claret and champagne. Two shillings per diem is to be the maximum price for each officer's dinner; and, in consideration of the means of subalterns, the Prince Regent's allowance for wine, of which only a portion of the officers were accustomed to partake, is to be appropriated to the common use in reducing the actual expense of each officer to 1s. 6d. Thus each infantry subaltern will have 3s. 9d. per diem for the other necessities of life.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

[FOURTH NOTICE.]

AMONG the landscapes which we have not hitherto noticed, the works of Mr. Cooke, A.R.A., deserve perhaps the first consideration. His "Crab and Lobster Shore" (28) and "Bit of English Coast" (500) are views on the beach at Bonchurch. The first is especially careful in its rendering of the rough shore. The listlessness of the figures in the reflected white heat of the chalk cliffs is also very truthful; but the chalk is, so to speak, carried into the sky. Now, we all know that a chalk cliff, with the sun upon it, would tell stark and vivid against the purest flake of summer cloud; but in the picture it is not so. To equal conscientiousness Mr. Cooke has added a terrible interest in his large picture, "Morning after a Heavy Gale—Weather Moderating" (442). The painful story some of our readers may remember. An Indian man struck on the Goodwin Sands in a storm, and the crew and passengers all perished in attempting to escape in the boats; the captain, however, would not desert his ship, and his heroism was rewarded in his being rescued by the life-boat just before the vessel foundered. The waterlogged hull, with the solitary figure looking over the quarter-rail, the rusty old floating light-vessel, the naked, ghastly ribs of the shattered boat, the lurid, still tempestuous sky, and the remorseless lashing of the sea, realise the terror of the scene with thrilling literal power; while nothing can be finer than the heave and pitch of the life-boat, with its gallant crew straining, every man at his oar; nor than the equally-truthful lurch of the pilot-boat bearing up also to the rescue through the blinding spray from her bows, the crew trying to catch, in the "din of elemental strife," some directions shouted through a speaking-trumpet from the light-vessel. All the paraphernalia of the pilot-boat are painted very scrupulously. A still more perfect piece of unostentatious painting is No. 535, "A Thundercloud passing over the Dutch Coast—Tide on the Turn." The great swelling pile of cumulus angrily erecting itself is an admirable bit of meteorological observation.

"Autumn Morning where Brook and River Meet" (219), by Mr. Creswick, R.A., is very true to the effect intended—the pure early morning light, "bright effluence of bright essence increase," streaming from the horizon, but leaving all below the brow of the hill in a monotonous breadth of shadow till the detail is picked out by the directer rays. The water does not appear successful at first sight; but, upon examination and taking into consideration various exceptional conditions under which it is seen, it will be found remarkably true to nature.

"Where the nibbling flocks do stray" (407), by Mr. W. Linnell, has most qualities which can recommend a landscape, with its beautiful colour, its rich solidly painted foreground, its rolling prairie-like distance, and fine sense of atmosphere. "The Mountain Path" (136), by Mr. J. T. Linnell, is more than promising, as witness its luminous thin air and transparent shadows, and the magical azure veil drawn over the lower range of hills.

We have already mentioned incidentally Mr. Redgrave's charming landscapes. From Mr. Witherington, R.A., we have several cheerful views sunny and English, but with diminishing attention to particular truth. Mr. Herbert, R.A., gives us a beautifully bright little bit of the "Coast of France" (230); and Mr. F. Danby, A.R.A., presents us with another of his glowing yet dusky dreams; in this instance "The Court, Palace, and Gardens of Alcinoüs" (245), as seen on "a ruddy morning," furnishing the impalpable materials.

"Rydal, Westmoreland" (542), by Mr. J. M. Carrick, will excite general astonishment and unqualified admiration in some minds. It is poor and washed out in colour, but in close observation of nature, in topographical accuracy, and extremely conscientious elaboration, it is perhaps unequalled by any work of the kind in the exhibition. Another work of similar character, though far richer in colour, is the "Caernarvonshire Hills, from Anglesea" (596), by Mr. Oakes; but we forewarn our readers that if they are at all short-sighted an opera-glass will be indispensable to appreciate the wonderful foreground painting.

Next the floor in the rooms will be found a number of unassuming works in landscape, but many of them are of great excellence. The greater number are not, properly speaking, landscapes, but rather studies for landscapes; and they show plainly, in their close imitation of nature, the influence of photography. By Mr. Jutsum, for example, there is a true and pure landscape—"A Devonshire Fishing Village at Evening" (559). Its execution also is delightfully unlaboured, suiting the peacefulness of the hour and the beauty of the scene.

There are, as we have said, many more of these unpretending works of fully equal excellence—such, for instance, as the Swiss scenes by Mr. Moore, and the studies by Messrs. A. W. Hunt and Stark; but we must, from want of space, perforce pass them by, together with the noteworthy works of the following artists, viz.:—Anthony Hering, Boddington, A. W. Williams, Hulme, J. Danby, E. C. Booth, T. F. Marshall, Hicks, Mogford, A. Bonheur, Lupton, Peel, Linton, Soper, J. Thompson, and V. Cole. Mr. Lance contributes one of his fine fruit pieces; and Miss A. F. Mutrie the best group of flowers (No. 602).

Our first impression of the portraits in the present Exhibition was that they were, collectively, less meretricious than usual; but we regret to find, upon a careful examination, that there is anything but an improvement. Pity it is that this distinction so generally obtains between the moderns and the old masters—namely, that the first impression of the former is the most pleasing, whilst that of the latter is least so.

Mr. Knight, R.A., after a year's absence, appears in great strength; and assuredly the most perfect resemblance, and certainly the best-painted head, is that of Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A. (80), by this artist. To those who know the accomplished painter and scholar, the President of the Royal Academy, the likeness is startling and wonderful. A certain settled, somewhat prim, urbane smile, is caught with the utmost felicity. There is also a slight, a very slight, recollection of a still more indefinite expression of deprecation, or even of suffering; but this is very nearly lost in just that amount of geniality, and just that degree of pleasure, in the mild eye which the worthy President would wear when attired in the robes in which he is painted, and with which he is invested at the annual dinner or state private view of the Academy. The expression and individuality are carried even into the hands. The whole reminds us irresistibly of the "civilly steering" Sir Joshua Reynolds given in Goldsmith's charming sketch, particularly of the line—

His manners were gentle, complying, and bland.

The colouring is deep and rich; the rather peculiar complexion being set off by, and the scarlet and crimson robes nicely relieved against, the quiet green background. The contrast of the more positive green behind the more ruddy complexion of Mr. N. B. Ward (81), the inventor of the "Wardian" fern-cases, &c., is scarcely so pleasing, though the introduction of the African plants is, of course, very appropriate. The head is painted with great force. There is a good deal of the felicity of domestic life in the grouping of the "Rev. G. T. Marker and Mrs. Marker" (108); and the reverend gentleman has placed the lady foremost with much gallantry; but the colours, especially of the black robes and the background, do not assort very well together, and is there not too great a perspective diminution of the gentleman's head? There are several other portraits by Mr. Knight, all distinguished for sterling qualities, such as life-like expression, powerful modelling, and fine colour.

About a good portrait there is so much individuality that one can always asseverate its being so, though you never knew the original. This is generally noticeable in the portraits of Sir Watson Gordon, R.A., as in those by the last-named artist. He is faithful to every trait of character and every furrow of thought. Although we all know, for example, the shrewd, humorous, and unaffected Scotch type so truthfully given in the portrait of "Miss Hutton" (302), still we are quite confident that it is the perfect resemblance of an individual. This is no mean merit, for it has preserved many works to our time which, perhaps, even their excellence as works of art would not have saved from the garret and destruction. Every one is not a judge of painting; but we all understand nature, and like to hold silent communion with an eloquent, unaffected portrait, when the reality has been long laid in the silent tomb with all those who held his or her remembrance dear. It is not, however, in the glaring distractions of an exhibition that we can best appreciate the higher qualities of portraiture. The works of Sir Watson Gordon are also often too quiet in colour, as in the picture before us, and, large surfaces of neutral browns and greys

taking the place of the usual hackneyed pillar, curtain, and other accessories, we are at first sight too apt to pass them by as the honest, unelevated transcripts of people of mark certainly, but treated merely in a matter-of-fact way. "The Right Hon. Sir George Clark" (130) is another illustration of our remarks. The sagacity in the eye and the pleasant perk in the attitude are very natural. "Lord Murray" (363) is especially admirable for its venerable, almost patriarchal, expression, and its fine, deep tone. The portrait of "George Combe" (137), the author of the "Constitution of Man," is a strong resemblance and forcible in effect, but the want of finish in some of Sir Watson's head-size portraits, as in No. 540, is a bad example for younger men. "General Sir J. Simpson" (212), also, though painted with a Crimean background, looks as if he had never been in the trenches.

Mr. Grant is distinguished by his perception of aristocratic grace, and his portraits this year are generally less poor in colour, flat and incomplete in effect, than they have been recently. His ladies, also, are less reserved and cold. He has, besides, made a delightful innovation in the background of the portrait of "Mrs. Markham" (120). The lady is taking a country walk over the snow—the colour of her cheek heightened, and her eye sparkling in the cold wind. The black dress, too, tucked up to show—or we suppose we must say merely showing—the scarlet *jupon*, and that charming variety of the "wide-awake" worn by ladies, make a very pretty costume, and, though extremely simple, is very pleasing in colour against the snow. With all the *agacerie* of the fashionable dress, the whole is perfectly ladylike and full of unconscious propriety. The advancing effect of the whole figure is, however, injured by the feet being placed in a dancing rather than a walking attitude. "Mrs. Peel" (154) is surrounded with a conventional landscape background; but the beauty of the face and the sweet intensity of expression soon absorb the whole attention, though the free suggestive discrimination of lace, muslin, felt, and other textures, might well claim notice and admiration. The hair is low on the forehead, but not lower than the Greeks (no bad judges) placed it in their representations of youth. We mention this because there is, we think, very general bad taste fostered, perhaps by Phrenology, in admiring a high bare forehead, at least in youth. As age advances we all know the hair recedes, and it must, therefore, be a mark of youth, and consequently of beauty, when it grows low. The rather deep setting of the eyes in this face is also another sculptural grace of which Mr. Grant has taken advantage, and heightened in the gentle inclination of the head. The portrait of the "Marquis of Lansdowne" (70) is very like, and the eyes twinkle very shrewdly yet kindly under the shaggy, frosty eyebrows, but the painting is not careful. We find little to admire in the portrait of "Sir James Scarlett" (452); but that of "General Sir George Pollock" (220) is almost as far superior as is possible, and is, indeed, one of the most manly portraits, and certainly the sternest we have seen from Mr. Grant.

"Dr. Adler" (71), the Chief Rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue, by Mr. Hart, R.A., is very vigorous and broad in light and shade, spirited in expression, and argumentative in gesture. By the same learned professor of painting there is also an expressive picture, which we have not mentioned with the works of its class, entitled "Sacred Song" (103); and a view in that church so interesting to all lovers of early Italian art—San Francesco at Assisi.

Mr. Boxall, A.R.A., is as rapid and formless as ever. Of course, where everything is sacrificed in order to dwell upon a particular point of expression, such as that peering look (so characteristic of all artists) in the portrait of "Mr. D. Cox" (499), it will have a certain effect; but we insist that for an artist to be involuntarily foggy and indefinite is bad enough, but when he is so from choice or affectation it is scarcely pardonable. The quiet thoughtfulness of "The Bishop of Chichester" (615), by this artist, is in no wise injured by its being more than usually distinct; and the sweet face in No. 116 is none the better for its misty muslin and the careless drawing of the cheek and chin.

Mr. George Richmond makes steady progress in oil. His portraits are very pure, fresh, and admirably drawn, but they want force, which may be a consequence of his long practice of crayon-drawing. The portrait of "Areldeacon Bentinck" (144) is very quiet and benevolent, and refined in execution, almost to effeminacy. "Sir John Robinson" (623) is characteristic, and very carefully modelled.

Mr. H. W. Phillips is successfully emulating the excellence of his father. The portrait of "Sir John Burgoyne" (60) is one of the best military portraits in the exhibition. It is the likeness of a real veteran—cool, concentrated, and calculating—of one who can look on war as a game of chess. He has not the figure of Adonis, for he has been bent by the weight of responsibility and the sirocco of battle. And, being in the trenches, he is not dressed in a "spic and span" new suit of regimentals.

The small space at our disposal for this part of the exhibition renders it impossible to do more than attempt little better than a bare enumeration of some of the best of the remaining portraits. Mr. Horsley, A.R.A., has an excellent likeness of "Mr. Brunel, F.R.S." No. 390, by Mr. Robertson, though a little rigid, is admirable in every other respect except the distracting flicker of light in the background. Mr. Macnee's subject, in No. 555, is looking at his watch as if to intimate to the artist that the "time is up;" but the expression is very pleasant nevertheless. No. 196 is another good portrait by Mr. Macnee; but the head comes out a little too stark. Mr. Swinton does not improve, and the conventionality in his portrait of the "Marchioness of Stafford" (42) is tiresome beyond description; the demi-tints also are more leaden than pearly. Mr. Buckner is, as usual, chalky in his flesh-tints; and in No. 246 there is the eternal broken green accessories. Mr. Buckner has, however, like the last-named artist, some perception of grace; still this will not excuse his avoiding the clumsy foreshortening of a hand by dislocating the metacarpal bones. Mr. Desanges is pretty and animated as ever. He will not be the first artist of promise whom such an aim has seduced from natural portraiture into merely ornamental art. There is a good portrait by Mr. Napier (No. 231); another of "Mr. Gibson," the sculptor (537), by Mrs. Carpenter; a very easy and agreeable portrait of "Mr. Willcox" M.P. (466), by Mr. T. F. Dicksee; and a portrait by Mr. J. R. Dicksee which deserves a better place. "The Syrian Scheik" (39), by Mr. J. F. Lewis, we have not mentioned before, because it is evidently a portrait, though not a very favourable specimen of the artist. "Home Thoughts" (393), by Mr. Burgess (also a portrait), is sweet in expression. The works of Mr. C. Smith are very forcible, but unpleasant in colour. "Infancy" (508), by Mr. Sant, shows this artist's speciality for children, but it is unsatisfactory in colour. And, finally, the portraits of Mr. Reilly; "The American Minister, Mr. Dallas" (159), by Mr. Eddis; "Dr. Livingstone" (56), by Mr. Craig; No. 564, by Mr. Venables; No. 641, by Mr. G. Landseer; and No. 465, by Mr. G. Green, all deserve attention.

We suppose courtesy has assigned their very conspicuous places to the portraits of her Majesty and Prince Albert, by Mr. Bontibonne; but we are sure we do not want in patriotism if we intimate that the hard ivory flesh-tints are to us very offensive; and the illustrious personages represented never rode horses which are not only not of English breed, but peculiar to French lithographs.

MONSTER DRUM.—Amongst other appliances which have been sought to augment the musical effects at the approaching Great Handel Festival is a monster drum, the largest of its kind, as we are informed, that has been constructed. The committee, having heard that a skin fit for a drum-head of unparalleled size was in the possession of Mr. Distin, the well-known musical instrument maker, at once commissioned its construction, more as an experiment than with any certain conviction of its utility in the orchestra. The result exceeds their most sanguine expectations. The tone is full and resonating, and more resembles that of a deep bourdon organ-pipe, both in quality and continuance, than that generally obtained from an instrument of percussion. The vibration continues after the drum has been struck for nearly a minute, and for a longer period its pulsations are distinctly perceptible at a short distance. The diameter is between six and seven feet. The frame is said to contain nearly 300 pieces of mahogany adroitly joined in a manner best adapted to secure strength and freedom from warping. The instrument is as much under tuning control as a smaller drum. It more resembles a tamborine in its external form than an ordinary drum, having but one head—this form being said to allow greater freedom of vibration. The maker is Mr. Distin, of Cranbourn-street. The great organ by Messrs. Grey and Davison is nearly complete.

THE salaries and expenses of the public departments for the present financial year amount to £1,569,000, being a decrease of upwards of £5000 on the sum expended for similar purposes last year.

Memorabilia, LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little think may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

ANTISEPTIC PROPERTIES IN THE SOIL OF CERTAIN BURIAL-PLACES.

A correspondent of "Memorabilia" (April 13, 1857) refers to the fact that human bodies "have been known to be preserved in St. Michael's vaults," Church-street, Dublin; but regrets that he cannot give a satisfactory reply to the inquiry touching the cause of this antiseptic quality. The soil and walls of the crypt in question are a compound of argillaceous earth and carbonate of lime. This admixture exercises a chemically absorbent influence on all ordinary earthy and atmospheric moisture. Every one knows that moisture is, perhaps, the greatest aid to decomposition. Amid the rains of winter or the heats of summer the vaults of St. Michael, with the exception of one small chamber, are uniformly free from damp; and the consequence is the phenomenon referred to. The portion which appears damp is destitute of any animal remains but bones. In some of the dry compartments which are rarely opened the ornamental appendages of certain coffins shine as brilliantly as when originally deposited there—a circumstance which strikingly attests the uncommon aridity of the walls and soil. The floor is covered with dust as dry as that overlying a country road in summer. Beneath the foundation is a bed of silicious sand.

Some old people whom I have heard describe their visits (many a long year before) to the vaults of St. Michael refer particularly to the extraordinary state of preservation in which a nun, fully robed, might be viewed. When I visited this crypt, in the year 1847, I learned from Mr. Tweedle, the sexton, that the nun's remains, after having proved a source of considerable emolument to his predecessor, had been at last removed from public scrutiny. How little she, who shunned the gaze of men in life, imagined that thousands would inquisitively scan her features for half a century after her demise! Your correspondent is "not quite sure" whether four bodies, including those of the brothers Sheares (who were executed for treasonable practices in 1798), are still to be seen. The coffin containing their remains has been at length screwed down; and this really interesting object, though it may continue to excite, no longer satisfies public curiosity. A letter, published in *Carriek's Dublin Morning Post*, in 1822, describes the then appearance of the Sheares' remains:—"Henry's head lies by his brother's side. John's had not been completely detached by the blow of the executioner: one ligament of the neck still connects it with the body." The brothers Sheares were barristers by profession; and their history, as related by Sir Jonah Barrington and others, abounds in points of intense melancholy interest.

I do not agree with your correspondent in thinking that the "sympathising American patriots" in 1848 removed the remains of the Sheares for interment elsewhere, or caused their coffins to be nailed up. I remember having read sometime since, in Madden's "United Irishmen," that a warm political admirer of those gifted, but ill-fated, young men contrived, when visiting the crypt with other friends, to sever, unobserved, the solitary ligament which connected John's head with the trunk, and to carry the relic in triumph home. The fate of John Sheares' head remained involved in mystery, until at length a qualm of conscience induced the possessor to restore it. Soon after this circumstance their remains, I believe, were no longer suffered to remain exposed.

As a further proof that to dryness of soil we may attribute non-decomposition of human bodies, I beg to append the following extract from some Continental letters of mine, which appeared in a weekly newspaper about five years ago. I have the facts from personal observation, and from the persons who showed the vault to visitors:—

About two miles from Bonn, on the summit of a verdant mountain, is the little chapel of the Kreuzberg (formerly attached to a monastery of Servites), which we visited on the evening of our arrival. A trap-door in the pavement of the church leads to the vaults which, from time immemorial, have been noted for possessing some of those antiseptic properties for which the ground about St. Michael's, in Dublin, is remarkable.

The corpses observable on entering are exclusively those of poor monks, who, after a long life of austerity, bade adieu, centuries ago, to this world. Lying lengthways upon the ground in five-and-twenty open coffins, the bodies of these religious meet your eye, dressed in cowl and cassock, as on the day of their dissolution. Here they were deposited at irregular intervals between the years 1400 and 1713, and the extraordinary state of preservation in which they have remained during that extensive lapse of time has been attributed mainly to the dryness of the sandy soil which surrounds them. The worsted stockings and grey leather shoes of some are in as undecayed a state as though eighteen or twenty months had only elapsed since their consignment to the ossuary; and the nails upon their bony fingers, and the scanty stock of dingy grey hair which encircles their craniums, lend a ghastly reality to the scene before us, which, when viewed by torchlight, has a very awful effect indeed. Many of the defunct brotherhood have their hands clasped in iron rigidity upon their breasts as if in silent prayer; and, singular to say, the prominent, but hollow, veins upon the backs of their emaciated hands are plainly discernible many paces distant. Notwithstanding that they seem to be the size and weight of ordinary thin men, their "specific gravity" is very trifling—so much so that by the aid of one finger I was easily enabled (much to the horror of some English ladies present) to elevate the stiffened corpse of one obliquely in his coffin.

WILLIAM JOHN FITZ-PATRICK.

Kilmaeud Manor, Stillorgan, Dublin.

NOTES.

OLD MAY SONG.—As the month of May is just gone out, perhaps it may not be too late for a contribution to your notices of its old customs. Happening to be on a visit in the neighbourhood of Saffron Walden on the first day of the present month, I had an opportunity of taking down the words of an old May-day song, as it is still preserved in the village of Debden, where it is sung by the little girls of the village, who go about in parties on May-day morning carrying garlands from door to door. The following copy is made up from the recitative of three different juvenile parties, who differed somewhat in the way they sung it. They all seemed at fault in the third line of the second stanza—the version of the first party being, *There's nothing but a spout, and the world's a doubt*, which is perfectly unintelligible; that of the second party was not much more clear: *There's nothing but a spout, that's well blotted out*. The first stanza is to be repeated after each of the others by way of chorus:—

I, I been a rambling all this night,
And some part of this day,
And, now returning back again,
I brought you a garland gay.

A garland gay I brought you here,
And at your door I stand;
'Tis nothing but a spout, but 'tis well budded out,
The works of our Lord's hand.

Why don't you do as I have done
The very first day of May?
And from my parents I have come,
And could no longer stay.

So dear, so dear as Christ lov'd us,
And for our sins was slain,
Christ bids us turn from wickedness,
And turn to the Lord again.

The garlands which the girls carry are sometimes large and handsome, and a doll is usually placed in the middle, dressed in white, according to certain traditional regulations. I have little doubt that this doll represents the Virgin Mary, and that it is a relic of the ages of Romanism. The first stanza is curiously explained by the following well-known passage from Stubbs' "Anatomie of Abuses" (London, 1585):—"Against Maie . . . every parishes, towne, and village assemble themselves together, both men, women, and children, olde and yong, even all indifferently, and either goyng all together, or dividyng themselves into companies, they goe some to the woodes and groves, some to the hilles and mountaines, some to one place, some to another, where they spende all the night in pastymes, and in the mornyng they returne, bringing with them birds, bowes, and braunces of trees to deck their assemblies withall."—THOMAS WRIGHT.

QUAKERS AND TOBACCO.—In a late Number there is a statement that the average length of life among Friends, or Quakers, is greater than others, and attributing this principally to their abstinence from the use of tobacco. I believe many other causes besides the one here named contribute to the following astounding result, which is compiled

* Sir Richard Phillips, in his "Million of Facts," p. 143, mentions sand, among other agents, for "correcting putridity."

from perfectly authentic sources:—In the years 1855-56 there died 287 members of the Society of Friends in Great Britain, of whom there died from birth to 5 years old, 37; from 5 to 10, 8; 10 to 15, 5; 15 to 20, 12; 20 to 30, 18; 30 to 40, 17; 40 to 50, 19; 50 to 60, 23; 60 to 70, 46; 70 to 80, 50; 80 to 90, 43; 90 to 100, 9. From this it will be seen that the greatest mortality among Quakers is between the ages of seventy and eighty, the next greatest between sixty and seventy, and the third greatest between the age of eighty and ninety. This table at once accounts for the extraordinary success of the Friends' Provident institution—an assurance society originally confined exclusively to members of that persuasion, and even now to Friends and some few others who are intimately connected with the society.

QUAKERS AND TOBACCO.—Is it reasonable (assuming both to be proved) to attribute the longevity of Quakers to their abstinence from tobacco, and not to their general habits of temperance, cleanliness, and early rising, their easy circumstances, and withdrawal from the wearing amusements of fashionable life and from most other causes of undue excitement?—AN OLD SMOKER.

SALE OF SHAKSPEAREAN RARITIES.—Instead of diminishing, the value of scarce editions of Shakspeare appears every month to rise higher. At the sale of a part of Mr. Halliwell's collection the other day, at Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's, the prices realised in some instances for a single play were astounding:—

A copy of the first edition of the "Second Part of Henrie the Fourth, continuing to his Death, and Coronation of Henrie the Fifth, with the humours of Sir John Falstaffe, and swaggering Pistoll, 4to, Printed by V. S. for Andrew Wise, 1600," fetched £100.

A copy of the second edition of "The Historie of Henrie the Fourth; with the Battell at Shrewsburie, between the King and Lord Henry, surnamed Henrie Hotspur of the North. With the humorous conceits of Sir John Falstaffe, 4to, London, Printed by P. S., for Andrew Wise, 1599," brought £25.

A first edition of "Much Ado about Nothing," Printed by V. S., for Andrew Wise and William Apsey, 1600, 4to, 6s.

"The Tragedie of Richard Duke of Yorke, and the Death of good King Henrie the Sixth, with the whole contention between the two houses, Lancaster and Yorke, as it was sundry times acted by the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke his Servantes, Printed at London by W. W., for Thomas Millington, and are to be sold at his shoppe under St. Peters Church, in Cornewall, 1600," 4to, 6s.

The Tragedie of King Richard the Second, as it hath beene publickly acted by the Right Honourable the Lord Chamberlaine his Servantes, by William Shakspeare, Printed by W. W., for Mathew Lowe, 1608, 4to, 10s.

"The Life and Death of King Lear," 1608, 4to, 10s.

"The First and Second Part of the trouble some Raigone of John King of England, 1608," 4to, 10s. [This play is not Shakspeare's, but the mere fact of its being the work on which he founded his King John is sufficient to render a copy worth five hundred times its original cost.]

PRINTERS' ORTHOGRAPHY.—Another example of printers' spelling is the constant substitution of meagre for meager;—e. g., meagre statement, instead of meager statement. Meager is evidently from the German meager. Meagre day is correct, meager in this sense being an adoption from the French.—J. G.

QUERIES.

THE CARMAN'S WHISTLE.—I find this given as the name of the tune to an old ballad in my possession. Can you tell me the probable age of the tune, and where I am likely to find it?—J. B. S. [This ancient and pleasing tune is in Queen Elizabeth's and Lady Neville's Virginal books, so that it must be nearly three hundred years of age. It has been reprinted by Mr. W. Chappell, in his valuable repository of merrie England's songs, ballads, and dances, called "Popular Music of the Olden Time," accompanied by an entertaining account of the carmen of Shakspeare's day:—"The carmen of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries appear to have been famous for their musical abilities; but especially for whistling their tunes. Falstaff's description of Justice Shallow is, that 'he came ever in the rearward of the fashion,' and 'sang the tunes he heard the carmen whistle, and aware they were his fancies, or his good-nights.' In Ben Jonson's 'Bartholomew Fair,' Waspo says, 'I dare not let him walk alone, for fear of learning vile tunes, which he will sing at supper and in the sermon time. If he meet but a carman in the street, and I find him not talk to keep him off on him, he will whistle him all his tunes over at night, in his sleep.' In the tract called 'The World runnes on Wheels,' by Taylor, the water-poet, he says, 'If the carman's horse be melancholy or dull with hard and heavy labour, then will he, like a kind piper, whistle him a fit of mirth at any tune, from above Edla to below Gummoth.' Burton, in his 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' says, 'A carman's whistle, or a boy singing some ballad early in the street, many times alters, revives, recreates a restless patient that cannot sleep.' Henry Chattle, in his 'Kind-hart's Dreame,' says, 'It would be thought the carman, that was wont to whistle to his beasts a comfortable note, might as well continue his old course, whereby his sound served for a musical harmony in God's ear, as now to follow profane jiggling vanity.' In the *Hog hath lost its Pearl*, Hladitt, the poet, tells the player shortly to expect 'a notable piece of matter; such a jig, whose tune, with the natural whistle of a carman, shall be more ravishing to the ears of shopkeepers than a whole concert of barbers at midnight.' Mr. Chappell enumerates the following ballads as sung to this tune:—

The Comber's Whistle, or the Sport of the Spring, beginning—"All in a pleasant morning."
All is ours and our Husbands; or, Country Hostess's Vindication.
The Courteous Carman and the Amorous Maid, &c.

Perhaps our correspondent will be good enough to favour us with the title of the ballad with this tune attached to which he alludes.]

A SHAKSPEARE QUERY.—In "Love's Labour's Lost" (act v., scene 2), *Rosaline*, speaking of *Biron*, says:—

O that I knew he were but in by the week!

I have looked through all the best modern editions for a satisfactory explanation of this ambiguous phrase, and can find nothing approaching one. Stevens says the expression was common, and supposes it taken from hiring servants or artificers; "meaning, I wish I was as sure of his service for any time limited as if I had hired him," but neither the context nor the instances he has cited from "Vittoria Corombona" and "The Wit of a Woman" at all bear out this interpretation. Perhaps some of your acute Shakspearean readers may be able to dispel the darkness which at present envelopes the apparently proverbial saying.—J. R. R., Royal Institution.

COULD you or any of your readers give the meaning of the word "Shieshak," used in the village of Wickham, about ten miles from Portsmouth, by the schoolboys, to torment the youth who appears without an oakleaf pinned on the breast of his coat on the 20th of May, the day of the Restoration of Charles II.—EDINBURGH.

ANSWERS.

CLERGYMEN FIRST STYLED REVEREND.—It never seems to have been applied to Hooker, who is always called Mr. Hooker in the different editions of his works; and, in early sermon books and works written by divines, *Reverend* is not usually placed before the name of the author on the titlepage. It appears to be what Selden would call an "honorary attribute." During the seventeenth century the word was usually coupled with *learned*, as in the case of Vaughan writing of the "Reverend and learned Dr. Jackson;" and Bishop Patrick quotes the *Reverend* and learned Dr. Hammond. And beneath the portrait of Kettlewell, prefixed to his work on "The Apostles' Creed," we read that it is "the true effigy of the *Reverend* and learned Mr. John Kettlewell." But neither of these divines used the epithet as a prefix to their names in their works. It would appear, therefore, to be a title of modern usage, neither sanctioned nor required by any law or canon.—WILLIAM BLOOD.

THE VERB "TO CREC."—To say that the verb "to crec," which signifies to seethe, to pound, or to bruise, is derived from, or akin to "cru" (a hut), is, in my opinion, ludicrous; for what has a hut to do with pounding, or bruising? In South Wales people call bread made of newly-ground corn "bara crau," which in the Northwalian dialect is termed "bara cri"—i.e., unleavened bread. The Welsh word "creu," which signifies to make anything fresh, is of the same root. The old Welsh handmills were called "Quern" or "Chwern," and also "Breuan," which went by the same name, and were used about eighty years ago, on the Highlands of Scotland and in the Islands of the Hebrides. "Breuan" is derived from "briwio"—to pound or grind; whence the Welsh "bara," English "bread," and the Greek "bora," food. Doubtless "crec" (to pound), "quern," "crau" or "cri," and "grind," are akin to each other. The Manx and the Irish "chree," which is akin to the Greek "ker" and the Latin "cor" (a heart), is of a totally different origin and signification, as well as the Anglo-Northern "cru" or "cro" (a hut), which may be of the same root as the Welsh "côr," whose first meaning is a circle (as the old Celts used to build their houses in a conical form), and the second a crib, or a hovel.—C. ST. DERYEL GADARN.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TRAVELLER.—In Paris you will meet with opponents of every shade of strength at the Café de la Régence, and by applying to the secretary may easily obtain admission to the Cercle des Echechs. The best native players there now are probably M. St. Amant, Larcche (who, much to the gratification of his friends and Chess amateurs generally, is about to take up his permanent abode in Paris), Journoud, de Riviere, Deviock, and Lecorvain.
Z. Z.—Among so many hundred solutions, right or wrong, which we are in the habit of receiving, it is impossible to recall a particular one. You must be good enough, therefore, to send another copy, showing why "Black must be mated in three or four moves" in Problem 690, if, when White move Kt to Q B 2nd, he does not give check with his Queen. Suppose Black take the Kt with Rook, what are the succeeding moves?
ANY modern player desirous of playing a game by correspondence may meet with an opponent on applying by letter to J. T. B., Regent-street, Pall-mall.
V. H. d. L., Hlegus; De H., Paris.—A reply shall be forwarded by post in a few days. Many thanks to both.
C. F. J., St. Petersburg.—A communication was dispatched by post at least a month since, and a reply will be very acceptable.
NEW WORK ON CHESS, BY VON HEYDEBRAND DE LAZA.—This indefatigable amateur has just finished another work, consisting of a memoir of what he considers the Golden Chess Age of Berlin, illustrated by about eighty old games (most of them never before published), accompanied by all the games of Greco, including those in the recently-discovered MSS., ranged in tables, with copious explanatory notes.
* The majority of our Chess notices to correspondents are deferred, owing to the length of the games, &c.

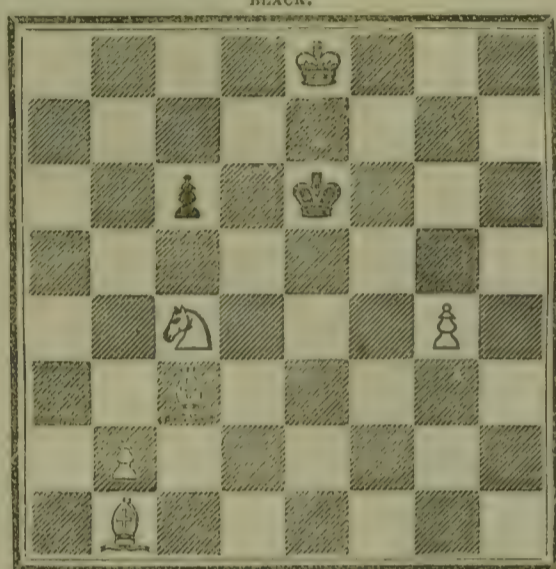
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 692.

WHITE.
1. Kt to Q Kt 5th (ch)
2. Kt to Q 7th
3. R B or Kt—Mates.
BLACK.
K moves
Any move

PROBLEM No. 694.

By Mr. CONRAD BAYER, of Vienna.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Game played by Mr. STAUNTON and Mr. BARNES, against Mr. LÖWEN THAL and an AMATEUR of the St. George's Club consulting together. (Petroff's Defence to the Knight's Opening.)

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
(Mr. L. and Ally.)	(Mr. S. and Ally.)	captors. Black would have done better therefore, by playing the Kt to Q 3rd	
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Q B to K 3rd	K Kt to K R 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	17. K to R sq	K R to K Kt sq
3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd		18. K to R sq	Q to K B 6th
(Had Black taken the K's Pawn, White would have adopted the reply, first introduced in some games between Miers, Staunton and Horwitz, of 3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd, a variation which at once turns the scale in favour of the second player.)		19. K B takes Q Kt	P takes B
4. K B to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd	20. K R to K Kt sq	K R to K Kt 3rd
5. Castles	Q Kt to K Kt 5th	21. Q to K 2nd	K R to K Kt 3rd
6. P to Q 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	22. Kt to K sq	
7. Q Kt to K 2nd	Q B takes K Kt	(Black have no resource. They are compelled to move the Kt, or the adverse Kt advances at once to K B 5th, and forces the game. If instead of playing the Kt to K sq they had moved him to K R 4th, the result would have been equally disastrous; e.g.:	
8. P takes B	Q to Q 2nd	21. Kt to K R 4th	Kt to K B 5th
9. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	22. Q takes Q Kt P (ch)	K to Q 2nd
10. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	23. B takes Kt	P takes B
11. K B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	24. Kt to K R 4th	P takes B
12. K B to Q R 4th	P takes Q P	25. K to K 3rd	Kt takes K R P (ch)
13. P takes P	P to Q 4th	26. K takes Kt	Kt takes K R P (ch)
14. Kt to K B 4th		27. P takes P, in pass.	K R takes P
(If they had ventured 14. Q B to K Kt 5th, White would have taken the K's Pawn with Kt, gaining a piece in return for their Kt by checking at K Kt 5th, &c.)		28. K to Kt 2nd	Q R to K B sq
15. P to K 6th	Castl on Q's side	29. K to Q 3rd	K R takes K B P
16. Kt to K Kt 2nd	P to K R 4th	30. K to R sq	B takes Q P
		31. Kt to K sq	R takes K B P (ch)
		32. B takes R	R takes B (ch)
		33. K to Kt 3rd	R takes Q Kt P
		34. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 6th
			And Black surrendered.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

An instructive *partie*, played by Mr. LANGE and Dr. BEECK, in illustration of Philidor's defence to the K Kt's opening.

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Dr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Dr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. B to Q B 4th	Q to K B 2nd
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	20. Q to Q 6th (ch)	
3. P to Q 4th	P to K B 4th	(Instead of checking, White should have played 20. Q to K 4th, a move suggested by the Herr W. Wayte; and Black would then have found it difficult to save the game, for suppose:—	
4. Q P takes P	K B P takes P	20. Q to K R 4th	Kt to Q R 3rd, or (a
5. K Kt to his 5th	P to Q 4th	21. P to Q 4th	B to K 3rd
6. P to K 6th	K Kt to K R 3rd	22. K to K B sq	Q to K Kt 3rd
7. P to K B 3rd		23. P to Q 7th	Q to K Kt 4th (ch)
(This move Mr. Heydebrand de Laza commends as the best for White. We believe, however, in consequence of the dangerous attack it enables Black to obtain by playing his K B to Q B 4th, that the move of 7. P to K B 3rd is not so good as 7. P to Q B 4th.)		24. Q takes Q	P takes Q
8. P takes K P	K B to Q B 4th	25. B takes B (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
9. P takes Q P	Castles	26. K to K B 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
(We should prefer playing—9. B to K B 7th (ch); followed by—10. Q to K sq.)		27. B to K 7th, and wins.	
10. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K R to K 4th (ch)	(a) 20.	K to Kt 2nd
11. K Kt to K 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	21. B to K B sq	B to K B 4th
12. P to K Kt 3rd	R takes Kt (ch)	(He has no better move)	Kt to Q 2nd
13. Kt takes R	Q takes Kt (ch)	22. P to Kt 4th	Kto Q 2nd
14. Q to K 2nd	Q takes K R	23. B takes B	Q to K sq
(Had he taken the Q Pawn instead of the Rook, White would still have played P to K 7th, with the better game.)		24. Q to K Kt 3rd, &c., &c.	
15. P to K 7th	K B takes P	20.	K to Kt 2nd
16. Q takes B	Q B to Q 2nd	21. P to Q 6th	Q takes B
(We are mistaken if Black, who has now a piece superiority, would not have won the game had he played Q to K B 6th.)		22. P takes Q B P	B to K B 4th
17. Q B takes K Kt. P takes B		23. Q to K 7th (ch)	Q to K B 2nd
18. Castles	Q to K B 6th	24. Q takes Q (ch)	
		(But why not Q to K 5th (ch), and, if Black interposed his Queen, P takes Kt, becoming a Queen, &c.?)	
		24.	K takes Q
		25. R to Q 6th	Kt to Q R 3rd
		26. R takes R	Kt takes P
		27. R takes Q R P	B to K 5th

and the game was drawn.

CHECKMATE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—My impression is that the phrase "checkmate" is derived simply from the Arabic words "Sheikh mat." "The Sheikh (or king) is dead," a very natural exclamation when a player gives the King his *coup de grace*. The word "mate" was probably introduced into Spain by the Arabs, and into Thibet and Mongolia by other followers of the Prophet. It seems not improbable, also, that the word "chess" itself, as well as the word "check," is originally derived from the same word—"sheikh." In Italian it is "scacchi," in French "echecs" (echeke), of which "chess" may be a corruption.

Whence the Spanish word "axedrez" comes from it is difficult to imagine. The Persian word is "shatranj." London, June 1, 1857. E. C. L.



COPY OF MAP SHOWING THE TOLL-GATES AND PRINCIPAL BARS WITHIN SIX MILES OF CHARING-CROSS, EXHIBITED TO LORD PALMERSTON BY THE TOLL REFORM COMMITTEE.
THE WHOLE OF THE SIDE-BARS ARE NOT SHOWN: THEY ARE UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED IN NUMBER—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

TOLL REFORM.

STATEMENT OF THE TOLL REFORM COMMITTEE.
TRANSMITTED TO LORD PALMERSTON, M.P., FIRST LORD OF THE
TREASURY, ETC., ETC.

THIS Committee seeks an abolition of all toll gates and bars within a radius of six miles from Charing-cross, particularly on those roads north of the Thames which are now out of debt.

In 1855 the Dublin toll-gates were abolished by Act of Parliament, although the roads were then in debt.

In 1825 the question of the removal of the gates in the metropolitan streets north of the Thames was considered by Parliament. The following is an extract from the Committee's Report (1825):—

The very small extent of the trusts, their particular situations, and the necessity of placing the toll-gates of each separate trust within its own little jurisdiction, have had the effect of fixing the toll-gates round London in situations the most inconvenient and vexatious to travellers—an inconvenience which has augmented with the great increase of the suburbs of London, whose intercourse and commerce within the limits of Middlesex has become as upon the streets of provincial towns; hence the frequent payments, stoppages, and vexatious delays have become very serious grievances, which still continue to increase, to the great diminution of the value of property.

An Act was passed (7 Geo. IV., cap. 142) to carry out the recommendations of this report. Thus Parliament, before the passing of the Reform Bill, intended to apply a remedy for this nuisance in the metropolitan streets (north), but after a lapse of thirty years we find, on a re-investigation, that there are now under this commission:—

1st.—Sixteen tariffs of tolls and sixteen districts. Two horses pay in one district (City-road) a toll of twopence; in the ninth district, fourpence; but in others sixpence.

2nd.—In 1830 it had seventy-one gates and bars, and in 1856 they were increased to 117, and, the mileage being 123 miles, there is an obstruction to nearly each mile.

3rd.—Within four miles of Charing-cross the gates and bars are eighty-seven, being sixteen more than in the whole trust in 1830.

The city of London, where there are no toll-gates, is represented in the Commission by its four M.P.s. Westminster, with one toll-gate, is represented by its two M.P.s. The Tower Hamlets, where there are many gates, is not represented by its M.P.s; and the largest district

(the 9th), covering nearly the whole of the two boroughs of Marylebone and Finsbury, is not represented by its M.P.s.

The Commission has now the control of 123 miles of road, of which there are 112 miles "tolled," or subjected to the nuisance of turnpikes; but 11 miles are "toll free." The repairs of the 112 miles cost about £35,000, or about £340 per mile; but the repairs of the 11 miles cost about £15,000, or £1400 per mile. The 11 miles untolled are situated in the heavy-traffic districts, such as Knightsbridge, St. Margaret's, Westminster, Paddington, Marylebone, &c., but the 112 miles are situated in such places as Kentish-town, Holloway, Hackney, Kingsland, Stamford-hill, &c. Thus the suburban districts, after paying for their own suburban roads at the rate of £340 per mile, are taxed for the repair of roads, at the rate of £1400 per mile, in the crowded thoroughfares near Belgravia and Tyburnia—a double injustice.

The "City tolls," collected within the City, have been abolished by the Corporation of London; but the City-road toll, just outside Finsbury-square, is continued by the Commissioners appointed to remove the (north) metropolitan gates.

The Islington gate, about a mile and a quarter from the General Post-office, is continued by the same Commissioners.

The gates at Notting-hill and at Kensington are in two separate districts; the inhabitants cannot pass within their own parish without paying two tolls, and on the parallel roads there are other gates within a mile, and all these gates are continued by the Commission. There are many other instances of equal nuisance, such as the numerous gates and bars at Kilburn, Hackney-road, and other places.

The operation of the system of toll-gates is in every way most injurious, particularly in the depreciation of property outside the toll-gates. The contrast between the value of houses within the bars, as compared with those outside, is obvious, and entails serious loss.

Toll-gates have the injurious effect of causing the erection of stables, cowhouses, cattle-sheds, and slaughter-houses, within the gates, to save the expense of tolls, thus causing great injury to the health of the inhabitants inside the gates.

One of the greatest objections to the system of turnpikes is, that it is a wasteful and offensive mode of collecting a tax, entailing a loss or deduction on the gross receipts, difficult to estimate, but of large amount, as the number of men and boys employed is great, and the profits of the contractors or farmers of the tax necessarily very considerable.

It is also an impost pressing heavily and unequally on those whose callings require them to use horses and carts, such as the dealers in coals, timber, and provisions.

The toll-gates also act most prejudicially to residents beyond the bars, as they discourage public conveyances travelling beyond the turnpikes, and thus, while impeding the development of the omnibus and cab trade, depriving the neighbourhoods outside of the gates of the advantages which those dwelling within them now enjoy.

Committees of the House of Commons have reported against the turnpike and ticket system in England, as Commissions have done in Ireland; and Government has begun a good work for Ireland in removing the Dublin gates.

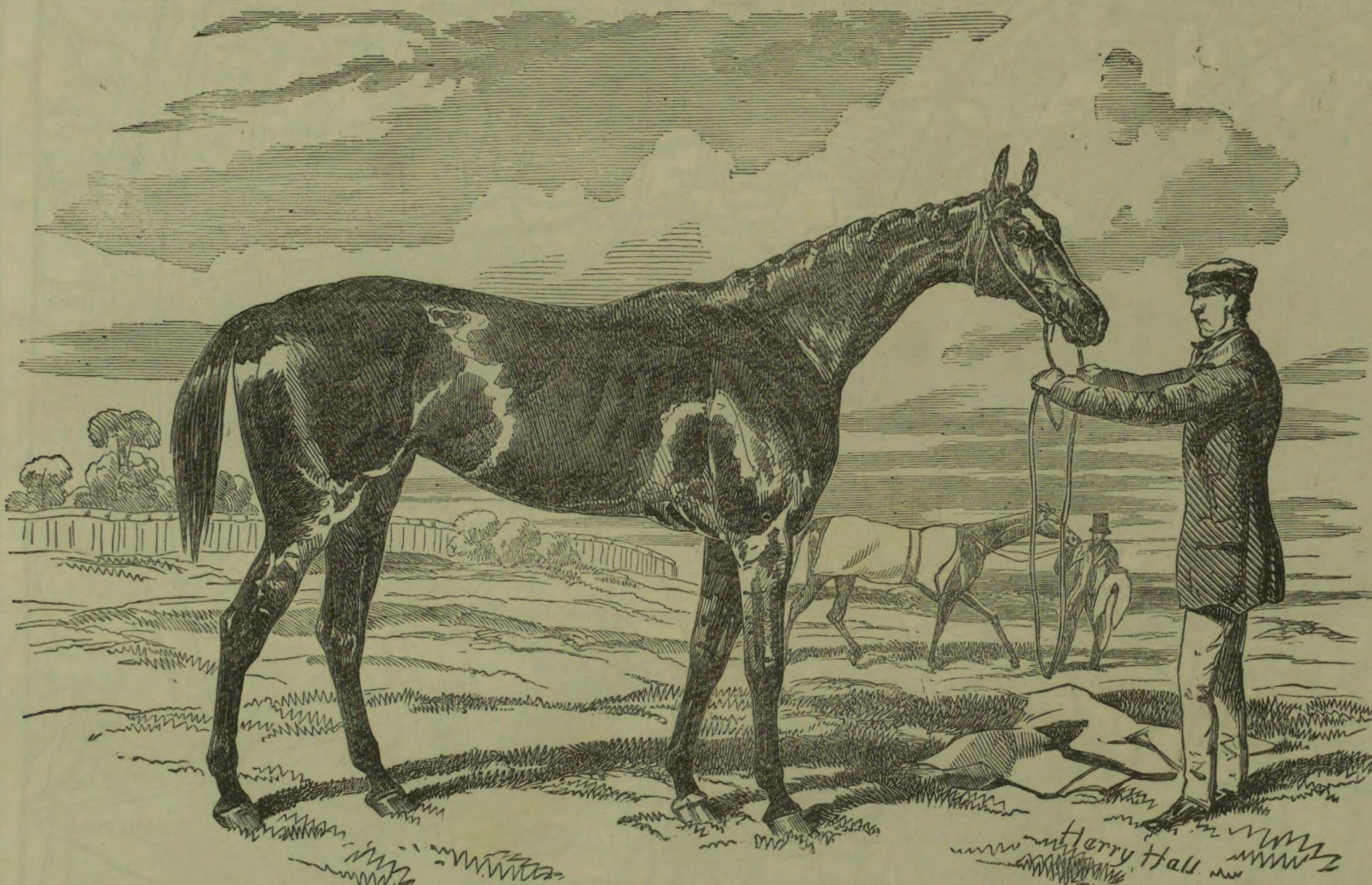
This Committee, therefore, pray her Majesty's Government to introduce a measure for an early removal of the gates within the six-mile radius north of the Thames, and now under the control of the Metropolitan Roads Commissioners; and as to the other roads within the same radius, and upon which there are debts due, the Committee respectfully ask for a Commission of Inquiry—not as to the admitted and settled question whether the removal of all metropolitan bars would be an advantage, but to report on and suggest the best mode of providing a substitute in lieu of toll-gates, and the payment of the bonded debt.

HERBERT INGRAM, Chairman.

Toll Reform Committee, Office, 19, Strand, London, May, 1857.

The deputation which waited on Lord Palmerston on Wednesday, the 20th of May, 1857, consisted of the Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.; T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.; Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P.; C. S. Butler, Esq., M.P.; E. W. Watkin, Esq., M.P.; Charles Mackay, Esq., LL.D.; Matthew Forster, Esq.; P. H. Le Breton, Esq.; Professor Spooner; Mark Lemon, Esq.; J. R. D. Tyssen, Esq.; Thos. Slater, Esq.; A. Lines, Esq.; John Dangerfield, Esq.; R. Margetson, Esq.; J. W. Turner, Esq.; Francis Toulmin, Esq.; Mr. J. E. Bradfield, Hon. Secretary; and Messrs. Lugg (Bermondsey) and Geo. Harding and A. Knox (Camberwell).

In the Map engraved upon the preceding pages, the dotted lines and initial letters show the Postal Districts, and the black spots denote the situation of the toll-bars; in addition, there are upwards of 100 side-bars, within a radius of six miles of Charing-cross, which are not marked.



"BLINK BONNY," THE WINNER OF THE DERBY AND OAKS.

"BLINK BONNY," THE WINNER OF THE DERBY AND OAKS.

BLINK BONNY is a yellow bay mare, inclining in parts to a dull tint, standing fifteen hands two-and-a-half inches high. Her head is lean, blood-like, and tapering towards the nose, wide nostrils, ears also rather wide apart. The white blaze in her face reminds one of West Australian's; she has also a white fore fetlock joint. Her neck is very good, clean towards the jaw, and rather lengthy; very great depth of shoulder and girth, particularly good through your knees, comprising some of her best points; very good ribs; her quarters, rising on the rump and drooping towards the tail—which is a thin switch and carried close to her—tend to give her a mean appearance. Blink Bonny has good thighs, hocks, arms, and knees; but is not a very lengthy animal.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—On Wednesday week a dinner took place at Fendall's Hotel, Westminster, at which a testimonial, consisting of an elegant silver centre-piece, was presented to William Thorpe, Esq., solicitor, of Thorne, Yorkshire, by his clients and private friends. George Thornton, Esq., C.E., presided, supported in the duties of vice-president by Isaac Dodds, Esq., C.E., of the Holmes, Sheffield. About forty gentlemen assembled on the occasion. The testimonial, of the value of 100 guineas, bore the following inscription:—"Presented to William Thorpe, Esq., solicitor, Thorne, at a dinner given to him, at Fendall's Hotel, London, by his clients and friends, as a token of their warm esteem of his worth and virtues in private as well as public life, and in acknowledgment of the indefatigable zeal and skill displayed by him in his profession during many years, and particularly in the successful results of important railway cases intrusted to his care.—27 May, 1857."

AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH.—A Select Committee, appointed by the Legislative Council of New South Wales to inquire into the practicability of establishing a telegraphic communication between that colony and Europe, has made its report. By the evidence it appears that the best way would be to connect Sydney and London by way of Port Essington, Singapore, Rangoon, India, and the Euphrates. There would be no submarine cables between England and the Indian Archipelago, except across the British Channel and the Bosphorus. The cost of constructing a telegraph between Sydney and Port Essington—a distance of 1800 miles—is estimated at £130,000; and the annual cost, including interest on the outlay, is estimated at £55,000 per annum.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.—From experiments which have been made recently it has been clearly established that the New Zealand flax, when properly prepared, is equal in strength to the best qualities of Rus-

sian or Italian hemp, and would successfully compete in the manufacture of cordage with that material. At some trials made in one of her Majesty's dockyards, by order of the Board of Admiralty, it was found that cordage made from the New Zealand flax bore a much greater strain than some of a similar size made from the hemp usually employed. In this case, as in the finer descriptions of manufacture, the great difficulty to be overcome is the removal, at a moderate cost, of the large quantity of resinous matter, which serves to increase the bulk while it adds nothing to the strength of the rope.

THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.—Papers relating to the revised survey and assessment of the Madras Presidency and on the Godavery and Kistna Annicuts were published last Saturday. They include minutes of Lord Harris on the proposed survey and assessment, dated the 26th of October, 1854, and the 12th of May, 1855, and two letters from the Court of Directors to the Government of Port St. George, dated the 17th of December, 1856, and the 2nd of July, 1856. The directors consider that the urgent necessity for a survey, with a view to the reassessment of the land revenue in the greater portion of the districts under the Madras Presidency, is established beyond all doubt; and they proceed to review the proposals of Lord Harris and to state their approval or disapproval thereof. They express their entire satisfaction at the liberal and enlightened spirit in which this important subject has been discussed, and at the able and lucid manner in which the conclusions and recommendations of Lord Harris have been placed before them. The second letter of the directors refers to the Kistna and Godavery Annicuts.

WONDERFUL DATE-PALM TREE.—A place about twenty miles from Surat has been visited by immense numbers of people of all classes from the surrounding villages, for the purpose of beholding the performance of a marvellous date-palm tree. This tree is said to possess the strange property of rising from and falling to the ground along with the rising and setting sun—something in the same way as the sunflower rises and droops in Europe. The tree is supposed by the natives to be possessed by the spirit of a Mussulman peer, who, it is stated, regards with a favourable eye those bringing offerings, money being preferred. One man, in a fit of valour, having thought proper to defy the spirit, on his return home was seized with a severe vomiting; but, as the same result frequently follows large doses of arrack, it remains in some doubt what spirit he defied.

THE GIPSIES.—The Stamford Mercury has the following:—"At last even the gipsies are melting into civilisation, the green and gorse-covered roadside spots where they used to encamp in security being inclosed and thrown to the adjacent fields, and being hunted out of the by-lanes they have been compelled to make an effort. Several families have settled down in dwellings at Nettleham, and the men and women go out to work for the farmers, and make good labourers. At first the vil-

lagers did not take to their new neighbours very winningly, but by degree distaste died away, and most seem disposed to give the wandering tribes a fair chance of losing their past identity in becoming mixed with the settled and industrious population."

THE SILK CROPS IN EUROPE.—After making allowance for some discrepancies, the following appears to be the real state of affairs:—The accounts from Lyons, Spain, and Lombardy are decidedly unfavourable. In the latter country a deficiency similar to that of last year is apprehended. In Sicily and Calabria, on the other hand, the prospects are described as much more hopeful. Upon the whole, present indications render it probable that silk will maintain a high price, and that the flow of silver to China will consequently continue.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.—On Thursday week the express-train to Paris, in consequence of the fracture of a wheel, ran off the rails near the Mussey station, and the deputy superintendent at Bar le Duc went to the spot with a pilot-engine and a waggon, to render assistance, leaving orders that no train should start from Bar le Duc until the line was clear. These orders, however, were misunderstood, and the superintendent himself, arriving at the station immediately afterwards, started with the goods train, in ignorance of the arrangements made by his subordinate officer. In the meantime a portion of the express-train which had broken down was being taken back to Bar le Duc by the *sous chef* with the pilot-engine, so that it met the goods train, and there was a terrible collision. Two men were killed, and a dozen other persons were more or less injured.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.—The report on the operations of, and proceedings under, the Common Lodging-houses Act, within the Metropolitan Police District, has just been issued; and its pages abound with evidence of the vast amount of improvement, sanitary and moral, which has been effected by its instrumentality. The Act for the well-ordering of common lodging-houses has now been in operation since the year 1851, and has been attended by most beneficial results. Before this enactment the evils existing in the lodging-houses of the poor were beyond description. Crowded and filthy, without water or ventilation, without the least regard to cleanliness or decency, they were hotbeds of disease, misery, and crime. Under the operation of the Act the evils attending such houses have been in a great degree removed or abated. They are now much improved, and daily improving; the keepers are of a better class; and, without increase of payment, the accommodation provided for the poor is in all respects of a higher standard.

"Prince Napoleon," says a Paris letter in the *Nord* of Brussels, "will visit Manchester about the end of June."

DORKNOCH, the only prison in the whole county of Sutherland, having a population of nearly 28,000 inhabitants, is without a prisoner.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUS.

Proprietors, Messrs. HOWES and CUSHING.
This gigantic establishment, situated in New York with a Stud of Eight American Horses, landed in Liverpool April 18th, 1857. The Company has been selected from the principal American Amphitheatres for their talent, regardless of expense, in order to present an entertainment to the public of England hitherto unequalled. Among the most prominent features of their entry in the towns they visit will be the Apollonian or Musical Chariot, drawn by Forty cream-coloured Horses, driven in hand by Mr. J. P. Paul—a feat never before attempted by any other person. The Company will visit the following towns, entering in grand procession, and give two performances each day, commencing at two and half-past seven.
Monday, June 8, Huddersfield Monday, June 10, Kelly
Tuesday, June 9, Halifax Tuesday, June 11, Wakefield
Wednesday, June 10, Bradford Wednesday, June 12, Barnsley
Thursday, June 11, Ditto Thursday, June 13, Doncaster
Friday, June 12, Leeds Friday, June 14, Rotherham
Saturday, June 13, Ditto Saturday, June 15, Rotherham

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—OPEN

EVERY EVENING.—Julien's Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, Danon's Gigantic Modelled Picture of Fairie Land, Southey's Splendid Firework, Cooke's Cirque Imperiale, and various novel amusements. Doors open at Four. Admission, 1s.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO OF ODDITIES.

with the new Costumes and various Novelties. Vocal and Characteristic. EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office. Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross.—Tickets may be had at the principal Music-sellers.

MR. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON'S

ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS. First Night of a New Illustration. "Love is Blind," written and composed by VAL MORRIS, Esq., EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at 8 o'clock; Saturday Morning, at 3 o'clock; at Regent Palace, Quadrant.—Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.; at the Gallery; and at Cadby's Music and Piano-forte Warehouse, 42, New Bond-street.

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The Fourth

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL IS NOW OPEN AT THE FRENCH GALLERY, 121, Pall-mall (opposite the Opera Colonnade). Admission, 1s.; catalogue, 6d. each. Open from Nine to Six daily.
B. FRODISHAM, Secretary.

MDLLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S Great Pic-

ture of the HORSE FAIR.—Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co. beg to announce that the above Picture is now ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Nine till Six, for a limited period.—Admission, 1s.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER

COLOURS.—THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to Trafalgar-square), from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; catalogue, 6d. each. Open from Nine to Six daily.
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

A COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART, made

by a Gentleman in Italy, comprising chefs-d'œuvre of some of the greatest Italian Painters, and a beautiful Statue, by Pampoloni, NOW EXHIBITING DAILY, from 10 to 6 o'clock. Admission, 1s. each, including Catalogue.—12, Pall-mall East (Second Floor).

MR. HENRY FORBES has the honour to

announce that the first performance of his new ORATORIO, RUTH, will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Madame Cing, Miss Dohy, Mr. Benson, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Weiss. The Chorus, under the direction of Mr. Smythson, will comprise fifty voices, selected from the Royal Italian Opera. The band will be numerous and complete in every department, comprising the most eminent performers of the Royal Italian Opera and the Philharmonic Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Henry Forbes. Tickets, 1s., 2s., and 3s.; at the principal music warehouses; and of Mr. Henry Forbes, 3, Upper Belgrave-place, Piccadilly.

SIGNOR GIULIO REGONDI begs to announce

that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, at half-past 8 o'clock. Vocalists: Madame Sherrington Lemmens, Mlle. Forretti, Signor Marras, Mr. Allan Irving, and the Gentlemen of the Orpheus Glee Union. Instrumentalists: Pianoforte, Herr Tedesco; Harp, Mr. Bolyne Reeves; Violoncello, Herr Lidel; Concertina and Guitar, Signor Giulio Regondi; Pianoforte-Accompagnateur, Signor Vera. Reserved seats, Half-a-Guinea each; Tickets, 7s. each; to be had of the principal music-sellers.

MESSRS. R. BLAGROVE and HAROLD

THOMAS'S SECOND MATINEE MUSICALE, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, MONDAY, June 8, 1857, to commence at Half-past Two o'clock. Artists: Madame Weiss, Miss Dohy, Messrs. C. Ibrahim and Weiss, MM. Sainton, Lindsay sloper, R. Blagrove, W. G. Cusins, and Harold Thomas. Stalls, 10s. 6d. each; family ticket, to admit three, £1 1s.; tickets, 7s. each.

MR. CHARLES COOTE (Pianist to his Grace

the Duke of Devonshire) has the honour to announce that, by the kind permission of his Grace, he will give a grand MATINEE MUSICALE at DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, Piccadilly, on TUESDAY, June 9. Vocalists: Madame Weiss, Miss Dohy, Messrs. C. Ibrahim and Weiss, MM. Sainton, Lindsay sloper, R. Blagrove, W. G. Cusins, and Harold Thomas. Stalls, 10s. 6d. each; family ticket, to admit three, £1 1s.; tickets, 7s. each.

MR. CHARLES HALLE'S PIANOFORTE

RECITALS.—THE FIRST RECITAL will take place at the DUDLEY GALLERY, Piccadilly (by the kind permission of Lord Ward), on MONDAY NEXT, the 8th of JUNE. To commence at Three o'clock. Programme: Sonata in G, Op. 29, No. 1, Beethoven; Prélude, Sarabande, Gavotte, Musette, and Gigue, in G minor, S. Bach; Grand Sonata in A flat, Op. 7, Dusek; Sonata in E, Op. 109, Beethoven; Préludes in D flat and G, and Tarantelle in A flat, Op. 53, No. 2, Heller; Nocturne in F sharp, Op. 15, and Grand Valse in A flat, Op. 34, No. 1, Chopin. Tickets, Half a Guinea each, and Subscription Tickets for the Series of Three Recitals, One Guinea each, to be had at Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Mr. Olivier's, 19, Old Bond-street; and at Mr. Halle's residence, 48, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Mendelssohn's

LAUDA SON and Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, at Eight, under the direction of Mr. John Hullah. Principal vocalists—Miss Banks, Mlle. Maria de Villier (her first appearance in England), Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 6d.; stalls, 5s. The Last Concert of the Season under the direction of Mr. John Hullah, Wednesday, June 24.

HERR C. OBERTHÜR (Harpist to H.R.H.

the Duchess of Nassau) begs to announce that his MORNING CONCERT will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on THURSDAY, the 11th JUNE, at Ten o'clock, under the direction of Mr. C. Oberthür. Artists: Miss Staback, Mlle. Wagner, Mlle. Sedlitz, and Mlle. Willpert; Signor Andreoli, Regondi, Herr Ries, Mr. Pague, Herr Engell, Herr W. Ganz, and Herr Fischer.—Tickets 10s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.; to be had of the principal Music-sellers; and of Herr Oberthür, 14, Cottage-road, Westbourne-park-terrace, W.

CANTERBURY HALL, WESTMINSTER-

ROAD, Open every Evening.—The best Vocal entertainment in London. Ladies and Gentlemen of acknowledged talent are retained for the performance of selections from all the popular Operas, Choruses, Madrigals, Glee, Duets, and Solos, commencing at 7 o'clock. Suppers, &c., until 12.

A GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE, under

a distinguished patronage, will be held in the Park and Pleasure-grounds of Sir Thomas Marrow Wilson, Bart., at Charlton House, Blackheath, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of JULY next, in Aid of the Funds of the ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY.—Further particulars will be published.

A GOVERNESS in a FAMILY.—A young

Lady, educated at one of the London Colleges, will be open to a RE-ENGAGEMENT after the Midsummer Vacation. In addition to the usual requisites of a sound English education, she is fully competent to give instruction in music (including harmony), singing, drawing (pen, crayon, and water-colours), French, and the rudiments of German and Latin. References to clergymen of the Established Church. Address Y. Mr. Smalley's, Stamp-office, Stenford.

SCHOLASTIC.—A Lady of acknowledged

ability, and of good family, offers an elegant home for a select number of PUPILS. Education of the highest order. Domestic arrangements of good influence and liberality. Terms 100 guineas per annum. Distinguished references on application to T. N. A. Hatchards, Publishers, Piccadilly.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.—Hindustani,

Persian, Bengali, Hebrew, &c., are taught on moderate terms by Rev. G. SMALL, at 3, Leadenhall-street, or Pupils' residences. N.B. Classes for Ladies as well as Gentlemen.

MENTAL DISORDERS.—Wyke House,

near Brentford, Middlesex.—A Private Establishment for the Residence and Cure of Ladies and Gentlemen Mentally Afflicted. Conducted by Mr. GARDINER HILL (Author of the system of Non-Restraint in Lunacy) and Dr. WILLET.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

A BOOK FOR THE SEASIDE.

THE COMMON OBJECTS of the SEASIDE. With Hints for the Aquarist. By the Rev. J. G. WOOD. With Plates by Sowerby. London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE and Co., Farringdon-street.

Now ready, in two vols., 8vo, with 17 Coloured Plates, price 30s.

HISTORY of the ROYAL SAPPERS and

MINERS. Including the services of the Corps in the Crimea and at the Siege of Sebastopol. By T. W. J. CONNOLLY, Quartermaster of the Royal Engineers. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and Co.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN BREWER; con-

taining practical instructions by which any man can brew his own beer, equal in quality to the best London porter, at 4d per gallon; Stout at 5d., and a variety of Ales at a proportionate expense. No brewing utensils required. 8s. net free for 24 stamps by Mr. CLARKSON, many years practical brewer, No. 55, Chancery-lane, Holborn.

LATERAL CURVATURE of the SPINE;

with a new method of treatment for securing its removal. By CHARLES VERRALL, Esq., Surgeon to the Spinal Hospital, London. London: J. CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street; and all Booksellers.

ON HEARTBURN and INDIGESTION.

By HENRY HUNT, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

ON TIC-DOULOUREUX, SCIATICA, and OTHER

NEURALGIC DISORDERS. Also, by the same Author, CHURCHILL, 11, New Burlington-street.

STAMMERING: the Cause and Cure. By the

Rev. W. W. CAZALET, A.M., Cantab. "The work, short in itself, contains all that is needful to be known."—Lancet. London: BOSWORTH and HARRISON, 215, Regent-street.

TEETH and LONGEVITY, by E. MILES

and SON, Surgeon-Dentists. With Instructions on the Adaptation of the Best Sets of Teeth, fixed by adhesion, &c. 7s. WARD and Co.'s Casa (Brothers); and of the Authors, 15, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate, City, London, E.C.

BRICKMAKING.—A Pamphlet containing

Two Papers, to which the Society of Arts awarded their Silver Medal, sent of the Society of Arts, 1, Abchurch-lane, London. HUMPHRY CHAMBERLAIN, Kempsey, near Worcester.

CORPULENCE and its NEW SELF-

DIETARY CURE. A Pamphlet, by A. W. MOORE, M.R.C.S. Brief and intelligible. Sold and sent by Mr. WILLIAM BOLWELL, 41, Tachbrook-street, Piccadilly, S.W.

"THE SURREY POST," the cheapest and

best country newspaper, containing all the county and general news of the week, is published every Saturday, price Two-pence. Sold by Messrs. Deane, Colburn, Collier, Chertsey, Messinger and Newing, Croydon; Johnson, Dorking; Picken, Epsom; Collingwood, Epsom; Andrews and Lucy, Farnham; Andrews and Franks, Guildford; Le Mare, Godalming; Fricker, Kingston-on-Thames; Joyce, Reigate; Gibson, Richmond; Stuart, Woking; Moseley, 16, Catherine-street, Strand; and at all the Railway Stations in Surrey.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—A

COMPLETE SET of the "Illustrated London News," from its Commencement in 1842 to December 1854, bound in the publisher's cloth case in 16 yearly volumes, 25 guineas, quite clean and perfect, to be sold for 15 guineas. Present publishing price of the same, £25.—Apply to W. W., 7, Western-road, Hove, Brighton.

COLLODION.—HARDWICH'S COLLO-

DION.—Agents, MURRAY and HEATH, Manufacturers of Photographic and Scientific Apparatus, 43, Piccadilly, W., London.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S AMUSEMENTS.

The Largest Stock in the World, consisting of Fishing-rods and Tackle, Cricket Bats, Leg-guards, Batting and Wicket-keeping Gloves, and Balls; Bows, Arrows, and Targets; Rackets, Tennis, and Bench Balls; Boxing-gloves, Fencing-folios and Masks, Single-sticks, &c. The Illustrated British Angler's Instructor, Archer's Guide, Rules of Cricket, and Catalogue of Prices Gratis.—JOHN CHEEK, 1320, Oxford-street, W. 200 kinds of Artificial Baits for salmon, trout, pike, perch, and chub.

NEW OUT-DOOR GAME—CROQUET.

This new and capital game, adapted for the Lawn or grass-plot, may be had all the principal fancy repositories. Price, complete with Iron Arches, Mallets, Balls, &c., 25s.; superior, 45s.—Wholesale, J. AQUER, Manufacturer, Hatton-garden.

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD-GLASSES, in

every variety of Size, Form, and Mounting, at Prices to suit all classes. At CALLAGHAN'S Optician, Agent for the celebrated small and powerful Opera-glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

CALLAGHAN'S CRYSTAL PALACE

PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, portable for the waistcoat pocket, yet powerful to show objects at the distance of a mile. Invaluable to country residents or tourists. Price 12s. 6d. May be had at the book-stalls of Messrs. Smith and Sons, at the Railway Stations; or will be sent post-free on receipt of stamps or money-order payable to William Callaghan, Optician, 25A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street).

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S

BOTANICAL MICROSCOPES, packed in mahogany case, with three Powers, Condenser, Pincers, and two Slides, will show the Animalcules in water. Price 15s. 6d. Address JOSEPH AMADIO, 7, Throgmorton-street. A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the

ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel.—Portability, convenience, and power in FIELD, RACE, COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance at 24 and 3 miles. They serve every purpose of the Race-course, and are the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are now making use of them as day and night glasses, in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some, 34 inches, with an extra astronomical eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, 1851, valuable,

new-invented, very small, powerful Waistcoat-pocket GLASS, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 14 mile distant. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen from 5 to 6 miles, price 30s. Another kind of Glass, very inferior to the above, only 12s. 6d., to see a mile.—Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. (Observe, opposite the York Hotel.)

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument

for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invariable Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible: the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church services and public lectures. Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel.)

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to

enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that, vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their eyesight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them, in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they read small print with it, and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel.)

PULVERMACH'S Medical ELECTRIC

CHAIN (approved by the Académie de Médecine, Paris, and rewarded by the Great Exhibition), a discovery of extraordinary curative properties to which no pills or any other medicine can be compared. All persons, or any member of a family, can use it, and convince themselves, by seeing and feeling the wonderful phenomena it produces, how infallible and instantaneous are its effects upon the body. Thousands of cures show how remarkable, yet truly natural and efficacious, it is in rheumatism, neuralgia (as head and tooth ache), liver complaints, indigestion, asthma, lumbago, gout, sciatica, deafness, colds, spasms, epilepsy, paralysis, and all nervous affections. Chains, 4s. 6d. and upwards. Pulvermacher and Co., 73, Oxford-street (adjoining the Princess's Theatre).

NEW MUSIC, &c.

MARRIOTT'S FOREST QUEEN

WALTZES. Beautifully Illustrated in Colours. Solos or Duets, 4s. (These waltzes are certainly perfect gems.—Vide Musical Review.)—D'ALCORN and Co., 15, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.

CAMPANA'S NEW VOCAL MUSIC (for

Ladies' Voices).—Addio—Canzonetta. Elvira—Romanza. Perchê Soave—Romanza. Il Mio Giuoco—Quintetto. Il Pescatore—Notturno a due voci. Bella è la città—Barcarola a tre voci. Sei solfeggi—per mezza-voce, o contralto. London: R. MILLS and SONS, 140, New Bond-street.

THE Festival Edition of MESSIAH. com-

plete, 1s. 4d.; Handbook Edition of ISRAEL IN EGYPT, 2s. 1 Ditto of JUDAS MACCABEUS, 2s.; all arranged by John Bishop.—London: ROBERT COOKS and Co., New Burlington-street. To be had of all Music-sellers and Booksellers.

CHEAPEST MUSIC REPOSITORY in

ENGLAND.—All NEW MUSIC HALF-PRICE: Solist Music at one Fourth and Third. Country Orders executed. Catalogues, one stamp.—D'ALCORN, 15, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.

H. TOLKIEN'S IRRESISTIBLE PIANO-

FORTE, with Truss Concave Bracings, height 4 feet, depth 25 inches, by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.—This beautiful instrument is superior in power to any other piano, for quality of tone unequalled, and its durability unquestionable. For extreme climates it is invaluable. The price is low. Books with drawings and description, post-free. At H. Tolkien's old-established Manufactory, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge.

H. TOLKIEN'S 25-Guinea Royal MINUTO

PIANOFORTE, 64 octaves, height 3 ft. 10 in.—H. T., the original maker of a Twenty-five Guinea Pianoforte, has, by the care he has devoted to all branches of the manufacture, obtained the highest reputation throughout the universe for his instruments, unexcelled in durability and delicacy of touch, more especially for their excellence in standing in tune in the various climates of our colonies. In elegant walnut, rosewood, and mahogany cases, packed abroad for £3 10s. extra.—H. TOLKIEN'S Manufactory, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge.—PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

PIANOFORTES.—EXTRAORDINARY

BARGAINS.—Some splendid Rosewood and Walnut-tree Cottages and Pianos, 64 octaves, with all the latest improvements; have only been used a few months. At H. TOLKIEN'S Old-established Manufactory, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge. PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

COLLARDS' SEMI-COTTAGE PIANO-

FORTE.—To be SOLD, at low prices, for cash, or for HIRE with the option of purchase, a number of these beautiful Instruments, with every improvement, in rosewood and walnut cases. Also upwards of twenty superior second-hand ditto, by various esteemed makers, at HOLLERNESSE'S, 444, New Oxford-street.

LADIES' GOLD NECKCHAINS, all the

designs, 25s. to 15 guineas; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, 1 to 1 guineas; a rich and choice stock of jewellery, consisting of brooches, bracelets, rings, studs, lockets, &c. Old gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones, purchased or taken in exchange. FREDERICK HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 120, Oxford-street, W. Jewellery sent free and safe per post, on receipt of post-office order. Cheques crossed Scott and Co.

GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes,

richly-engraved cases and dials, with all the late improvements, £3 10s. to £10 10s.; Silver Ditto, similar movements, £2 5s.; Gold Levers, highly finished, 12 to 25 guineas; Silver Ditto, 5 to 8 guineas. English and Foreign Watches and Clocks cleaned and adjusted. Old gold, silver, watches, diamonds, and other gems purchased or taken in exchange.—F. HAWLEY, 120, Oxford-street W.

THE NEW ILLUMINATED TIMEPIECE,

Twenty-one shillings.—F. HAWLEY, 120, Oxford-street, W.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c.

—Statuettes, Groups, Vases, &c., in Parian, decorated Bisque and other China, Clocks (gilt, marble, and bronze), Alabaster, Bohemian Glass, first-class Bronzes, Candelabra, and many other art manufactures, all in the best taste and at very moderate prices. THOMAS PEACOCK and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the BEST

ARTICLES, they are the CHEAPEST in the end.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO.'S Priced Furnishing List may be had gratuitously on application, or forwarded by post, free. This list embraces the leading articles from all the various departments of their establishment, and is arranged to facilitate purchasers in the selection of their goods. It comprises Table Cutlery—Electro-plated—Lamps—Baths—Fenders and Cast-iron Ranges, and Bedding—Britannia Metal, Copper, Tin, and Brass Goods—Culinary Utensils—Turnery—Brass—Mats, &c.—Deane, Dray, and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

SHOWER and all DOMESTIC BATHS.—

An extensive and complete stock. The best manufacture and lowest prices. Deane, Dray, and Co.'s Pamphlet "On Baths and Bathing" may be had gratuitously on application and post-free. It contains engravings, with prices, of Shower, Hip, Plunging, Sponging, and every description of Bath for family use. Shower Baths of improved construction. Patent Gas Baths, simple, efficient, and economical. Estimates given for fitting up Bath-rooms.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. (opening to the Monument, London-bridge). Established A.D. 1700.

PANKLIBANON FURNISHING IRON-

MONGERY COMPANY.—The Largest Stock of General House Furnishing Ironmongery in the Kingdom. Each article is of the best manufacture, and marked in plain figures, so that one-fourth less than any other house. Best Colza Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon. Bazaar, 58, Baker-street. The only entrance during alterations. Wright's Portable Refrigerators, from 2s. 3d. each.

BATHS.—PANKLIBANON FURNISH-

ING IRONMONGERY COMPANY.—The largest stock of Hip and other Baths, warranted Cutlery, Paper Trays, rich Electro-plated Kitchen, fashionable Drawing and Dining room Stoves and Fenders, Clocks, Ranges, and General Ironmongery. All prices in plain figures, at one-fourth less than any other house. Best Colza Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon. Each article of the best manufacture. Bazaar, 58, Baker-street. The only entrance during alterations. Wright's Portable Refrigerators, from 2s. 3d. each.

GARDEN SEATS, &c.—PANKLIBANON

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY COMPANY.—The largest variety of Garden Chairs and Tables, Wire Arches, Flower Stands, Flower Baskets, Trainers, Garden Engines, Sprinklers, &c., all General Furnishing Ironmongery, all marked in plain figures, of the best manufacture, and at prices fully one-fourth less than any other house. Best Colza Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon. Bazaar, 58, Baker-street. The only entrance during alterations. Wright's Portable Refrigerators, from 2s. 3d. each.

THE SULTAN'S PERFUMED VAPOUR

BATH (the greatest luxury in Bathing), Warm, Bran, Mercurial, Sulphur, Harrogate, and Stimpson Baths, always ready.—10, Argyle-place, Regent-street, and 5, New Bond-street, City. Warm Baths sent out within ten miles of London.

GUNS.—Breech-loaders, Double Guns in pairs,

Double Rifles, Rock Rifles, Air Canes, Improved Revolvers, Saloon Pistols, &c.—REILLY, Manufacturer, 502, New Oxford-street.

THE NEW SKETCHING TENT, 6 ft. 6 in.

high, 6 ft. wide, by 5 ft. deep at base. Weight under 8 lb. Portable and compact when folded up. Pithed and struck with great facility. Price 25s.—WINSOR and NEWTON, 38, Rathbone-place, London, W.

SELECT PLANTS, post-free, at the annexed

Prices.—12 distinct Verbenas, 2s. 6d.; 12 distinct Fuchsias, 4s.; 12 fine Chrysanthemums, 3s.; and 12 distinct Begonias, 3s. Descriptive Catalogues, 1d.—From WILLIAM KNIGHT, Florist, 67, High-street, Battle, Sussex.

PATENT SELF-LIGHTING CIGAR CO.'S

CITY DEPOT, 50, Moorgate-street.—All kinds of Cigars, both foreign and British, are treated by this process, and are ignited by simple friction, without taste or smell. No extra price charged. Invaluable to out-door smokers.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR IMMEDIATELY

REMOVED, without injury to the skin or any disagreeable sensation, by using FRY'S PASTA, 1s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per packet, sent free with directions for use on receipt of a post-office order or stamp. Address Mrs. Louisa Fry, 17, Great Canterbury-place, Lambeth.—Established fourteen years.

JAMES LEWIS'S MARROW OIL for the

HAIR; Jockey Club, Fraugian, and Wood-violet Perfumes for the Handkerchief; and Iodine Soap for the Skin.—Manufactory, 6, Hartlett's-Buildings, Holborn; and Crystal Palace.

When you ask for

REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES!!!

First Delivery of all the New and Brilliant Colours for 5 years in every size with the Registered VICTORIA BANDALETTE FASTENING ATTACHED, Complete.
ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE PER PAIR.
The Best Fitting and Most Durable glove to be procured at any Price!!!
Address, RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.
Sole Inventors and Patentees of the VICTORIA BANDALETTE, or S'ATTACHER FACILEMENT!!!
N.B. Sample Pairs forwarded for two extra stamps

THE NEW SUMMER SILKS

At RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.
The Piccolomini Bar Glacé .. Extra length of 12 yards allowed
The Victoria Bar Glacé
The Raised Satin Bar Glacé
The Millerie Glacé
The Jolville Glacé
A large variety of patterns sent post-free.

THE NEW CHENE FLOUNCED SILKS,

from £2 10s. 6d. to Ten Guineas the Robe.
PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE.

THE NEW TRIAD MANTLE!!!

PRICE ONE GUINEA.
PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE.

THE NEW LACE MANTLES!!!

The New Promenade Jacket, 12s. 6d.
The New Riding Jacket, 16s. 6d.
The New Marcella Jacket, 10s. 6d.
N.B. The Jacket Department is under the entire management of Herr Kier, the celebrated German artist and cutter, by whom all orders are attended to.
PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE.

THE PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE

is the most extensive Establishment in London.
the average amount of Stock on Sale being HALF A MILLION!!!
Proprietors, RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.

REAL INDIAN EMBROIDERED

CLEAR MAPLE CLOTH HANDKERCHIEFS
beautifully worked round the borders,
2s. 10d. each; worth 5s. 6d.
A sample per post for 3s. stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 231, Regent-street.

THE REAL FRENCH NEEDLEWORK

COLLARS,
valued at the Customs at 25s.,
now selling at 8s. 5d. each.
Sent by post for two extra stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 231, Regent-street.

1500 BLACK SILK APRONS,

with Coloured Bavarian Satin Stripes,
2s. 11d. each.
By post for 4 extra stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 231, Regent-street.

FRENCH ORGANDI MUSLIN ROBES

of the very finest quality and perfectly Fast Colours, containing sufficient quantity for full 6-ounces, at 9s. 5d. each. They are the same in every respect as charged 15s. HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, next the Railway Arch, Westminster-road. Patterns free.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MUSLIN and

LACE CURTAINS.—The entire disposal of the first portion of the Stock of an Insolvent Manufacturer and Importer of Swiss and Scotch Muslin Curtains has enabled SEWELL and CO. to enter into an advantageous arrangement for the Consignment of the whole of the remaining Stock, which they are now selling at the same reduced tariff of prices as that which effected so speedy clearance of the first part.
COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, and Old Compton-street, Soho.

ZYBELINE.—This universally-approved and

ellegant article for MOURNING ATTIRE is in texture of rich appearance, very durable, and particularly adapted for Spring and Summer wear. Obtained "Honourable Mention" at the Paris Exhibition for Woven Fabrics. Patterns free by post. To be had also in shades of Drab and Lavender.
Sole Agents for England, BUCKNELL and SON, 112, Bold-street, Liverpool.

MRS. BRAHAM'S

Paris and English BONNETS are unequalled for Elegance, Comfort, and Economy.
removed from 135, Oxford-street.
Sole manufacturer of the "Chapeau d'Avery."

MRS. BRAHAM'S NEW SPRING BONNETS,

10s. 6d. to 42s. 2s. 6d., Edgware-road. Orders by post carefully executed, cheaper than any other house for first-class goods. Post-office orders payable to Elizabeth Ann Braham, chief Office, London.

THE GUINEA BRIDAL BONNET

Bridesmaids,
Detailed list may be had by post.
25, Edgware-road.

CHURTON'S GRECIAN PETTICOAT, the

latest Novelty suitable for the present Season.—India Outfits and Wedding Trousseaux of the most recherché patterns and make. CHURTON'S SHIRTS, 6s. for 42s.—The above to be obtained only at WM. CHURTON and SON'S old-established Family Hosiery, Shirt, Collar, Glove, and Ladies' Outfitters' Warehouses. The GOLDEN FLEECES, 91 and 92, Oxford-street, London.

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked

Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards. Well worth the attention of all Fashionable Ladies. Patterns sent free by post.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above £5.

LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING,

Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Dressing Robes, and Jackets, Vests, Hose
All of the best material and work, at wholesale prices.
Detailed list may be had by post.
WHITELOCK and SON, General Outfitters, 168, Strand, W.C.

LADIES' JOUPON ISABELLE PATENT

STERIL PETTICOATS, 16s. 6d.; real Crinolines Petticoats, from 10s. 6d. all the new makes in French and English Colours. List of Prices and self-measurement free.—GEORGE ROBERTS, Stay Merchant, 183, Oxford-street; and 4, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge, London.

BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH CHINTZES.—

G. HINDLEY and SON'S, late Miles and Edwards, 134, Oxford-street, near Cavendish-square. The superior style and unequalled variety of patterns displayed in this splendid Collection afford a choice not to be obtained elsewhere.

FASHIONABLE PARISIAN MILLINERY,

In the best taste and newest materials.—Bonnets for the season, 21s.; Tulle ditto, 12s. 6d.; Mourning ditto, 14s. 6d.; Bride's ditto, 21s.; Straw Bonnets, Caps, Coiffures, Wreaths and Flowers. A great variety on view at the SHOW-ROOMS of J. and E. SMITH, Patentees of the CASPIATO or FOLDING BONNET, which packs in a box two inches deep, and surpasses all bonnets for elegance, convenience, and lightness. Price as above. J. and E. SMITH's System of Measurement, sent post-free, enables Ladies to order these Bonnets from all parts of the country with certainty of fit.—J. and E. SMITH, 151, Regent-street (opposite Beak-street), London.

CITY JUVENILE DEPOT.—BABY-LINEN

and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING WAREHOUSES.—Ladies' Night-dresses, work warranted, 6 for 12s.; Ladies' Chemises, 6 for 7s. 10d.; Ditto Drawers, 6 for 7s. 10d.; Ladies' Long Slips, tucked, 2s. 11d. each; with handsome needlework, 4s. 11d. Higher-class goods proportionately cheap, and the largest stock in London to select from. Infants' Braided Cashmere Cloths, 6s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.; Fashionable Circular ditto, lined Silk, 2s. 6d.; Infants' Cashmere and Satin Hoods, elegantly braided, 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; Infants' Cashmere Pelisses, from 5s. 11d. to 21s.; Paris Wove Stays, 3s. 11d.; the New Corset, to fasten in front, 3s. 11d.; not obtainable elsewhere, our noted One-Guinea Baseline, handsomely trimmed. An Illustrated Price-List sent free on application. Orders including a remittance promptly attended to.—W. H. TURNER, 63, 69, and 70, Bishopsgate street (corner of Union-street), London.

TO LADIES.—THE SHREWSBURY

WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, sold by the Maker, JAMES PHILLIPS, Shrewsbury. Gentlemen's Overcoats and Caps of the same material. Patterns of materials and list of prices sent post-free.

GLENNY'S GENUINE IRISH BAL-

BRIGGAN HOSIERY.
Sold by H. S. HIRD (sole Successor to the late Charles Glenny), 33, Lombard-street, City.

MUSLINS JUST ARRIVED.

The Largest Varieties in the Kingdom.
Patterns sent free.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FLOUNCED MUSLINS, 5s. 6d.

Patterns Free.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY,
16, Oxford-street.

MOURNING MUSLINS.

The largest varieties in the Kingdom.
Patterns Free.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

MUSLINS of the PAST SEASON.

The remainder of the Last Year's Stock to be cleared out at ridiculous prices for such goods. Patterns Free.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE NEW BUFF MORNING ROBE,

WORN by the EMPRESS,
The most Elegant, Becoming, and Recherche, for Morning Wear.
Price 10s. 6d. Patterns Free.
Made up in the French style for 3s. 6d. extra.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FLOUNCED MUSLINS.

Some very beautiful designs.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY,
16, Oxford-street.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.—

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Nuns of Pau, with the new dietrich needle. Price 1s. 0d., by post 1s. 4d.; 5s. 9d. the half-dozen, by post 6s. 3d.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES, 4s. 9d.

Double Skirt, Flounced, and Plain, with Jacket, which is very pretty. A fresh arrival from Paris every Wednesday.
Patterns sent free.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE LATEST PARISIAN FASHION.—

A very large consignment of Buff and also of White Marcella, for Petticoats.
Patterns free.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

BUFF and WHITE MARCELLA JACKETS.

The prettiest shape in this very elegant article ever produced, and most becoming to the figure, price 12s. 6d.
Applications from the country are requested to send measurement of waist and round the shoulders.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

UNRIVALLED DISPLAY

of an entirely New and Choice Assortment of Rich Silks, Which are now being offered at the Following Reduced Prices—
940 Rich Flounced Silk Robes (various), at 30s. 6d. to Five Guineas; many worth nearly Double the Amount.
Several Thousand Pounds' Worth of Striped, Checked, Chequed, and Glacé Silks, in immense variety, at 23s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. the Full Dress.
N.B. Patterns for inspection, postage free to any part. Observe the Address, BEECH and BERRALL, The Bee Hive, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London.

ELEGANT FOREIGN FLOUNCED

BAREGE, BALZARINE, and MUSLIN ROBES now being offered at the following reduced prices—11s. 9d., 15s. 9d., 18s. 9d., 23s. 6d., and 25s. 6d. the Full Robe. Patterns free.—Address BEECH and BERRALL, The Bee Hive, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London.

SILKS.—All the new Styles, commencing at

£23 6d. the Full Dress.
That portion of our Stock remaining over from last year is reduced considerably below the value.
HOWITT and CO., 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

FANCY DRESSES.—Every Novelty in

Design and Fabric, from 6s. 11d. the Full-flounced Dress. We have a large lot of Printed Organdi Muslins, 2s. 11d. the Full Dress.
HOWITT and CO., 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

MANTLES.—An elaborate and chaste assort-

ment comprised in a stock of 3000 made in Moiré, Silk, Cloth, &c., commencing 8s. 9d.
HOWITT and CO., 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

LINENS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c., in

great variety, and of the best manufacture only. The solid linen department contains many cheap lots of Shirtings, Sheetings and Tablecloths.
HOWITT and CO., 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

TO LADIES.—SELLING OFF until 15th

June, from Ten till Six o'clock.—Madame BIRIE has the honour to announce that, wishing to devote herself solely to Trouseaux and wholesale orders, she has decided on SELLING OFF, under cost-price, her unrivalled REALITY STOCK, consisting of foreign lace, lingerie, caps, ladies' underclothing of every description, morning dresses, jackets, dressing gowns, French and English hosiery, plain and embroidered French cambric handkerchiefs, &c. 43, Conduit-street, Broad-street, W.—N.B. Single articles will be sold, and every lot marked at the lowest price, in plain figures.

BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN BAREGE

ROBES.—An importation this day includes all the Newest Designs, superbly printed on the Richest Satin Checked Lingerie (40 yards in each), at 20s. 6d., not to be equalled for less than 35s.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House (next the railway arch), Westminster-road. Patterns free.

WHITELOCK'S 6s. 6d. SHIRTS,

pre-eminent for 30 years for quality, fit, and style. 100 New Patterns for Coloured Shirts, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; the new French Quilting Shirts, 6d. 6d. Patterns, directions for measure, &c., per post.
WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand, W.C.

SHIRTS.—RODGERS'S Improved Coloured

SHIRTS for the Spring, 26s., 31s. 6d., and 37s. 6d. the half dozen. Fast colours and best make. Patterns (Book of 80 Illustrations, with full particulars) for two stamps.—RODGERS and BOURNE, Improved Corazza Shirt Makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, London, W.C.

SHIRTS.—RODGERS'S IMPROVED

CORAZZA SHIRTS, 6s. for 31s. 6d. and 42s. For ease, elegance, and durability, they have no rival. A book with eighty illustrations, containing instructions for measurement, post-free. Rodgers and Bourne, Improved Corazza Shirtmakers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. Established sixty years.

TO THE SPORTING WORLD.—Dear

Stalking and Grouse Shooting.—The undersigned is at 24, Brewer-street, Regent-street (in a line with Glasshouse-street) until the 10th July, with all the necessary CLOTHING for DEER STALKING, GROUSE SHOOTING, and SALMON FISHING; and also and house and beautiful Tweeds for town wear, &c. Plaid, Tartan, Rocks, Cloaks, Winces, &c. A large stock of the famous Highland Cloaks, for town and country use, and for deer stalking. The favourite Flora Macdonald Cloaks, for Ladies, in all the fashionable colours. Room open from Two to Six o'clock, when Macdonald returns to Inverness. D. MACDONALD, of Inverness. London, May, 1857.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for

AUSTRALIA, in good or inferior condition. Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, STRAND (opposite Somerset-house), continue to give the highest price in Cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regiments, Underclothing, Boots, Books, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters for any day or distance, punctually attended to. Parcels sent from the Country, either large or small, the utmost value returned by Post-office order the same day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank. Est. 49 yrs.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Un-

forms, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 16, Tyler-street, Regent-street, W., or parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted.—Established 32 years.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—

Messrs. LAY (late Sander) continue to give the highest price in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Regiments, Epaullets, Swords, Jewellery, Furniture, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen having any of the above for disposal can be waited on any distance by letter addressed to Mr. or Mrs. LAY, 251, Strand (opposite Twining's Bank), or at 541, Strand (near Waterloo-bridge). Parcels from the country, a post-office order by return.—Established 65 years.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr.

and Mrs. HART, 31, Newcastle-street, Strand, continue giving the highest prices for every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's WEARING APPAREL; also brocade, satin, and velvet dresses; regiments, uniforms, point lace, India shawls, Court-trains, trunks, books, furniture, miscellaneous property, &c. Ladies or gentlemen punctually waited on at their residence at any time or distance, by addressing as above. Parcels sent from the country, the utmost value remitted by Post-office order per return.—Established 1801.

FOR FAMILY ARMS, send to the

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE
Name and County. No Fee for Search. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or Stamps.
H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S INN HERALDIC OFFICE.

The Established office for authority in England, which for many years has furnished Arms, Crests, &c. with that Authenticity known throughout Europe.—H. SALT, Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

GENTLEMEN having SKETCHES, employ

persons who do not engrave by the Laws of Heraldry; the Heraldic Office now executes Engraving.
Crest on Seals or Rings, 8s. 6d.—H. SALT, Gt. Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

STUDIO and LIBRARY, Open 10 to 4 daily.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES.
Ecclesiastical Seals, Hatchments, &c. Arms Painted and Quartered.
H. SALT, Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office, Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

FAMILY ARMS.—No fee for search, send

name and county. Sketch, 2s. in colours, 3s. 6d. Pedigree, Next of Kin, Family History, with a correct description of Armorial bearings, traced from authentic records at the British Museum and other public libraries. Fee, 5s. By T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Royal Heraldic Office, 2, Long Acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane. Studio and Library open daily.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c.—Embossing press with

crest die, 12s.; book plate with arms, 10s., or crest plate, 5s.; crest on seal or ring, 6s. 6d.; book-plate, 15s. Price-list by post.
T. MORING, Engraver and Heraldic Artist, 44, High Holborn, W.C.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c.—No Charge for Search.

Correct Sketch and Description, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s. Monumental Brasses, Seals, Dies, and Diploma Plates in Medieval and Modern styles. Embossing-press and Crest-die, Fifteen Shillings.
T. MORING, Middlesex Heraldic Office, 44, High Holborn, W.C.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c.—Gold Medal for

Engraving.—Crests on rings or seals, 8s.; on die, 7s.; arms, dial, second, and third class, 15s. Price-list by post.
T. MORING, Engraver and Heraldic Artist, 44, High Holborn, W.C.

SOLID GOLD, 18 carat, Hall-marked, Oval,

Sard or Bloodstone RING, engraved with CREST, Two Guineas, or Shield-shaped, 4s. Shillings; Seals, Gold and Silver Desk Seals, Pencil-cases, &c.—T. MORING, 44, High Holborn, W.C.

ON BOARD H.M.S. "NORTH STAR," in

the ARCTIC REGIONS, for Gold, Two Years, the Ship's Time was kept by the JONAS'S LEVER, all and brass vases, price 21s., including a coconut-fibre mattress. Packed and delivered at any railway station in the kingdom for 24s.—T. THEOAR, Iron Bedstead Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS,

Watchmakers (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4. The first-class PATENT DETACHED LEVER WATCHES, which, being made by themselves, can be recommended for accuracy and durability. A warranty is given.
PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.
Patent Lever Watch, with the improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, second, and third class, 15s. Price-list by post.
Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped £4 14 6
Ditto, the finest quality, with the improved regulator, jewelled in six holes, usually in gold cases, 10s. 6d. extra.
Either of the Silver Watches in hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.
GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR LADIES.
Patent Lever Watch, with ornamented gold dial, the movement, maintaining power, and jewelled 11 11 0
Ditto, with richly engraved case, 12 12 0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes .. 14 14 0
GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Patent Lever Watch, with the latest improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, hard enamel dial, second, and third class, 15s. Price-list by post.
Ditto, in stronger case, improved regulator, and capped .. 13 13 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance 17 17 0
Either of the Gold Watches in hunting cases, 23s. extra.
Any Watch selected from the list will be safely packed and sent free to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, upon receipt of a remittance of the amount.

SILVER PLATE, New and Secondhand.—

A Pamphlet of Prices, with Engravings, may be had gratis; or will be sent, post-free, if applied for by letter.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Goldsmiths (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

MAPPIN'S CUTLERY and ELECTRO-

SILVER PLATE.—Messrs. MAPPIN (BROTHERS), Manufacturers of Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the consumers direct in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, London-bridge, contain by far the largest Stock of CUTLERY and ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufacturing Works, Sheffield.
Fiddle Pattern, full size.
Ivory Table Knives, Full Size
Balance Handles, which cannot possibly become loose. Per Doz.
Table Spoons 36s. 0d.
Table Knives 22s. 6d.
Dessert Spoons 30 0
Dessert Knives 19 0
Dessert Forks 27 0
Carvers (per pair) 7 9
As above, with Sterling Silver
Forks 16 0
Salt .. (Gilt Bowls) 14 0
Mustard .. (6s. per doz.) 14 0
Dessert Knives 23 0
Carvers (per pair) 9 9
Extra
Messrs. Mappin (Brothers) respectfully invite buyers to inspect their unprecedented display, which for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship, and novelty, stands unrivalled. Their Illustrated Catalogue, which is continually receiving additions of new designs, forwarded post-free on application.
Mappin (Brothers), 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge Manufacturing, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SERVICES.

A large variety of new and good Patterns. Best quality, superior taste, and very moderate prices. Also every description of Cut Table Glass, equally advantageous.
THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

NOSOTTI'S LOOKING-GLASS and

INTERIOR DECORATING MANUFACTORY (established 1822), 398 and 9, Oxford-street.

KITCHEN RANGES.—The Leamington

Prize Kitchen combines large Hot Plate, Roasting and Baking Oven, Open Fire, Good Boiler, effects a great saving in Fuel, and a certain cure for Smoky Chimneys. For Price-List C. S. LOWNDES, Emcoke Foundry, Leamington; or RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, where one may be seen in operation.

CABINET FURNITURE.—Our galleries and

show-rooms are now replete with every variety of furniture in Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany.
HOWITT and CO., 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

CARPETS and DAMASKS.—We have now on

hand all the new designs in the various manufactures of Carpets, Damasks, and Chintzes.
HOWITT and CO., 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

SUPERIOR CARPETS.—C. HINDLEY

and SONS, established in Berners-street, in 1817, removed, in 1841, to 134, Oxford-street (between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street).

GERMAN, SWISS, and NOTTINGHAM

CURTAINS.
The Largest and Cheapest Stock in London
is now on view at
HODGE and LOWMAN'S,
256 to 262, Regent-street.

THE BEST BED for a CHILD is one of

THEOAR'S METALLIC COTS, 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, with a double coconut-fibre mattress. Packed and delivered at any railway station in the kingdom for 24s.—T. THEOAR, Iron Bedstead Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent im-

provements; Strong Fireproof Safes, Cash and Dead Boxes. Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices may be had on application.—CHUBB and SON, 37, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

LAMBERT'S PATENT VALVE COCKS,

for sustaining continuous high pressure, are unequalled, are cheaper, more durable, and less liable to leak than others.
T. LAMBERT and SON, short-street, New-cut, Lambeth, S.

FOR REMOVING FURNITURE, by road

or railway, without the expense of packing. For estimate apply to J. TAYLOR, Gentlemen to her Majesty, 41, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square. Latest references.—Rev. W. Sadler, Vicarage, Bridgewater; J. Goldstone, Esq., Hampstead Park, Southampton.

HINE'S SELF-BREAKING PERAMBU-

LATOR.—This safety Perambulator should be adopted by all parents.—Extract.—"The lamentable accidents which the press have had to record are now rendered an impossible occurrence."—Morning Post, 16, 18, 1857. See opinions of the press.—W. S. HUTTON, 38, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street); also all Upholsterers and Ironmongers in the country. Wholesale, 17, Goldington-street, Old St. Pauls-road. Catalog